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Part One
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IT MAY SAVE MANY LIVES

Probable Passage of the Tenement-House Bill Now in the Legislature.

ONLY HALL TRANSOMS ARE FORBIDDEN

Opposition Now Only Directed Against Provisions as to Open Areas and Solid Walls—Sanitary Precautions.

The friends of tenement-house reform in New-York and public-spirited citizens generally, are interested in the success of the legislative measures growing out of the investigaions of the Tenement-House Committee, of which Mr. Richard Watson Gilder was Chairman.

There are four of these measures.

What is regarded by many as the most important is still before the Legislature. Some opposition has been manifested toward it by builders and other interested persons, but the provisions, embodying as they do the practical results of the careful investigation of the Tenement-House Committee, contain so much that is regarded as of essential reform in tenement-house construction that little doubt is entertained of the passage of the bill. It is believed that many lives will be saved if it goes into effect.

The bill provides for an increase in the sanitary force, for safeguards against fire in existing tenements, and for improved construction in point of light, ventilation, and safety from fire and smoke in future tenements.

The bill has been changed in various features since its introduction, after consultation and conference. It is hoped the bill will now be pushed to enactment.

Under the bill, all double-deck tenements in which there are four families on a floor must have fire-proof staircases. The walls of tenements must be solid, or must be filled in solid. This is an inexpensive but important reform in point of fire protection.

The bill does not forbid transoms over doors from room to room, but only over doors opening into the halls. This provision was at first opposed by Senator W. H. Reynolds of Brooklyn, who is a builder, on the ground that the Board of Health had ordered transoms as a means of ventilation.

It was explained to the Senator that this regulation of the Health Board was aimed at buildings constructed under the old law, in which there was no other means of communication between the rooms and the outer air. In the new type of tenements, the walls are cut in, thus giving air through outer windows and doing away with the necessity for the transoms.

It has been found that the transoms over doors leading into the halls from the living rooms are not only unsanitary but are a source of the greatest danger in case of fire.

The bill does not drive bakeries out of tenements, but simply regulates the boiling of fat in these places, putting the process under the charge of the Fire Department. This is true also of places in tenements for the storage of hay and feed. The bill provides for fire-proof doors at every opening into dumb waiter shafts in tenements. It also immediately provides that all doors, transoms, and windows leading from the halls of tenements into bakeries in the basement, cellar, or on the first floor shall be solidly closed.

Another immediate provision is that all transoms and windows, but not doors, shall be removed and closed when they lead from the halls of tenements into rooms where paints, oils, drugs, or spirituous (not malt) liquors, are stored or kept for sale. The doors leading into these places from the halls must be made fire-proof.

The bill further provides that hereafter only one thickness of paper can be on a tenement wall at a time, the wall to be scraped and cleaned before any wallpaper is put thereon. This is a sanitary precaution as well as a precaution against the spread of fire.

The bill provides that the basements of tenements cannot be occupied as habitations unless they are two feet above the adjacent ground, instead of one foot, as heretofore.

There must be an open area in front of the basements of tenements.

These are the chief provisions of the bill. Opposition is now only directed to any extent against the provisions as to open areas and solid walls. In general, the bill is designed to help the Health Department in carrying on its work.

The importance of the bill is indicated by the fact that 53 per cent. of the fires in New-York last year were in tenements, which compose 31 per cent. of all the buildings in the city.

Two measures prepared by the Tenement House Committee have passed the Legislature and are in the hands of Mayor Strong. He has not set a day for a hearing. They are the East Side Small Parks bill and the School Play Grounds bill.

The School Play Grounds bill provides that hereafter no schoolhouse shall be constructed in New-York without an open-air playground attached to or used in connection with the school.

The advantage of the bill is that if it is inconvenient to have a playground attached to a school, it can be in the neighborhood and accessible, and still come within the meaning of the act. By the wording of the measure it does not apply to buildings temporarily used for schools.

The East Side Small Parks bill provides for at least two small public parks in the district east of the Bowery and Catharine Street and south of Fourth Street. This is the most crowded neighborhood in the world. It contains 325,000 persons. The city is directed to spend $3,000,000 within the next three years on these parks.

This is no more than the $1,000,000 a year already authorized by the Small Parks act of 1887, but the present measure has the advantage of making it impossible for the city to neglect its duty in this respect.

The terms of the act are such that on these parks may be situated either public schools or public school playgrounds or municipal baths. This is the first time that municipal baths have been directly authorized in connection with public parks in this city, except by implication in the Small Parks act of 1887. These small parks may be built under the act, around existing schoolhouses. The Tenement-House Committee, in framing the bill, expressed the hope that $3,000,000 would suffice for more than two parks.

One of the Tenement-House Committee's bills has become a law. It provides for completing the construction of the three small parks created by the act of 1887. The proposed parks are: Mulberry Bend Park, bounded by Mulberry, Bayard, and Baxter Streets, and Park Row; St. John's Park, in the Ninth Ward; East River Extension Park, bounded by Avenue B, the Harlem and East Rivers, and East Eighty-sixth Street.

Only $500,000 has been spent in getting these parks since 1887. About $2,000,000 is due property condemned.

The city is already paying out money under this act, and the three parks will come into actual existence before very long, it is believed.

Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Chairman of the recent Tenement-House Committee, has made an investigation of the four-story tenement 108 West Twenty-fifth Street, where two persons were killed through a fire on March 20.

"The tenement was radically defective," said Mr. Gilder yesterday, "in that there was no fire escape. The spread of the fire was accelerated by the wooden stairs and hollow walls. The fire spread in a deadly rapid way from the front entry, up stairs. It burned in the hollow walls and went through the transoms. The immediate cause of death was the illegal absence of fire escapes.

"One of the facts in the report of our committee was the absence of fire escapes even where legally required. There should be further legislation in that direction. The Building Department now has discretion in the matter."

WAS A PRISONER FOR MAN-KILLING

Longshoreman Doherty Walked Out of Essex Market Court and Went Home —An Inquiry Ordered.

Michael Doherty, who was a prisoner charged with having caused the death of James Carroll, walked out of the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and leisurely made his way back to his home, 273 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn. He was so long getting home that he found a Brooklyn detective waiting for him, and he was rearrested.

Doherty and Carroll, who lived at 151 Cherry Street, were longshoremen. Carroll was brought home last Friday with a wound in the back of his head. He died Friday night. An autopsy revealed a fracture of the skull. Doherty was arrested Saturday.

He was taken to the Essex Market Police Court by Policeman Andrew J. McCarthy of the Madison Street Station yesterday morning. An examination was set down for next Wednesday, and Doherty was held without bail. Policeman McCarthy secured the prisoner's commitment, and turned to lead him away to prison, but Doherty had gone. Policemen sent in every direction did not find the prisoner.

The Brooklyn police officials were notified of Doherty's escape, and Detective Sergeant Connors of the Central Office squad was sent to Doherty's home in Plymouth Street. Doherty went into the house and Connors followed.

"How did you manage to escape?" the detective asked Doherty.

"Why, I asked the man over in the court what I should do," said Doherty, "and he told me I could go, and that I must return on Tuesday. I then walked out of the court and went home."

Doherty was taken to Police Headquarters, where Inspector Mackellar turned him over to Policeman McCarthy.

Doherty said, when he was arrested the first time, that Carroll had caught hold of him while walking in South Street, and that a scuffle followed, and that finally they both fell to the sidewalk. He helped Carroll to his feet, he said, and had no knowledge that Carroll was injured.

An investigation will decide who is to blame for Doherty's escape from the court.

ARRESTED WHILE ON HIS BICYCLE

Tower Held on the Charge of Stealing a $350 Diamond Ring from Mrs. Lynch—Then He Rode Around the World.

Detective Charles Heidelberg arraigned George F. Tower of 248 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday on a charge of stealing a three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond ring from Mrs. T. Lynch about eighteen months ago.

Tower, who was at that time connected with the Tower Manufacturing Company, got the ring from Mrs. Lynch on memorandum. He did not return it, and shortly afterward left the city on a bicycle tour of the world. He returned two weeks ago, and Mrs. Lynch reported the matter to the police.

Heidelberg got a warrant, and on Saturday night saw Tower riding through West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street on his bicycle. He was accompanied by a young woman, who was also riding a wheel. The detective told Tower he was under arrest, and the young woman rode away at a furious pace.

Tower had on his bicycle clothes when arraigned yesterday. He was represented by Lawyer Mayer, who said: "Your Honor, I find myself in a curious position. I am counsel for this young man, whom I have known a long time, and also for Mrs. Lynch. I suppose it would be useless for me to say that this complaint will be withdrawn, as the arrest was made owing to a misunderstanding."

"I have not the power to allow you to withdraw the complaint," said Justice Simms.

"Very well," said Mr. Mayer. "As counsel for Mrs. Lynch I ask to have the defendant held for the Grand Jury, and as counsel for the young man I ask your Honor to parole him in my custody."

"I will hold him in $1,000 for the action of the Grand Jury," replied the Justice.

Tower was locked up.

FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL BRUWAERT HERE

Familiar with Official Routine and an Authority on Our Tariff.

On the French Line steamer La Champagne, which arrived yesterday, was the new Consul General of France for this city, François E. Bruwaert. His district will include the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New-Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Mr. Bruwaert has had experience in the French official service. He has been Consul General in Chicago, and had charge of all the French exhibits at the World's Fair. After the close of the fair he was sent to Washington, where he served the French Embassy in a commercial capacity.

Previous to his trip to France he lived in the country four years, and his visit was for the purpose of enlightening his Government regarding the working of the new tariff schedule, with which he was particularly familiar, having given much time to its study during the period that it was under consideration in the Senate and after it went into effect.

Mr. Bruwaert is of gracious personality. He is intimately acquainted with the duties of his new position, and his friends predict a successful career for him. He will reside in this city.

THE CHILDREN HEARD THE SPLASH

Shouted for Help and Their Father Was Saved from Drowning.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—Cyrus L. Rose, a member of the carpet firm of Bovard, Rose & Co., fell or jumped into the Allegheny River from the Sixth Street Bridge this morning.

Mr. Rose says that his hat blew off, and in an effort to recover it he jumped upon the guard rail, lost his balance, and fell. His hat, however, was picked up from the footwalk of the bridge. Mr. Rose was on his way to church, accompanied by his two daughters and a son.

The children were walking ahead of their father, and knew nothing of the affair until they heard the splash in the river. The children screamed and attracted assistance. A yawl put out from a passing steamer and effected the rescue.

St. Thomas's Church, Bayonne, Closed.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 24.—Bishop Wigger had published this morning an order closing St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church of Bayonne for the second and probably last time. This is the church and parish in which occurred the protracted controversy between the Ordinary of the diocese and the Rev. Father Thomas M. Killeen of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Bayonne.

The order of to-day does away with the parish name of St. Thomas. In due time an adjustment of parish lines in Bayonne is probable. Worship in the parish will be concentrated at St. Henry's Roman Catholic Church.

Fewer Boats on D. and H. Canal.

RONDOUT, March 24. — The employes of the Delaware and Hudson Company have commenced getting the canal in shape for the season of 1895, and it is expected that business will be begun by April 1. It is also stated that there will be only about 460 boats engaged in the transportation of coal this season, which will make the business quite good for the lucky men who are retained in the company's employ.

There were about 600 boats carrying coal last year, but, owing to the railroads, it seems that so many are not necessary. Prior to the war, there were as many as 1,300 boats carrying coal on the canal.

PROTEST TO BE EMPHATIC

There Will Be No Mistaking the Cooper Union Meeting's Meaning.

POLICE REFORM MUST BE REAL

Certain Senators, It Is Believed, Will Heed the Warning—Senator Coggeshall Is Worried—Talk of a Tammany Deal.

The protest against the Platt-Lexow police bills, which will be formulated at Cooper Union Wednesday night, will doubtless be in the hands of the legislators before the session Thursday morning.

It is on Thursday that certain Platt men say the bills are to be driven through the Senate.

The protest from Cooper Union will, according to present intentions, be emphatic, and those who are in favor of real reform in the Police Department of this city believe it cannot fail to act as a warning to certain Senators which will be heeded when the time comes for voting on the bills.

There will be a meeting of the committee in charge of this meeting at the Chamber of Commerce at 3:30 o'clock to-day, when one or two more speakers may be added to the list already published, and some of the Vice Presidents of the meeting will be selected. This list will be made a representative one, and will include many of the strongest names in the city in professional and business life.

Predictions were made yesterday that the Platt bills could not pass the Senate, unless the support of some of the Tammany Senators from this city was secured. If they are passed by the Republican Senators, assisted by the Tammany men, it will be construed as an open "deal" between Platt and Tammany, in which the Tioga statesman will be looked on as one who barters with that organization to save his own neck. Some of the anti-Platt men believe that a trade of this sort may be made. They say it is the only thing left for Platt, and if he gives the present corrupt system as the price of his temporary power, feeling against him will rise to such a pitch as did the feeling against Tammany last Fall.

They would almost be willing to see the "deal" go through, that the position of Mr. Platt might be clearly defined.

Two of the Senators who will have a vote on Thursday were in this city yesterday. They were Coggeshall of Oneida County and Stapleton of Madison, the latter one of the three who kicked out of the caucus traces last Thursday.

Senator Coggeshall called on Mr. Platt yesterday afternoon. He occupies a peculiar position, and, while he has not given open evidence that he is in a rebellious frame of mind, it is said he has regrets over the present situation. He must rely on Oneida County for a renomination and election next Fall. He wants to go back to the Senate, and so must keep himself in harmony with the sentiment of that county. This is divided as to Platt and anti-Platt. The Platt sentiment is said to be the stronger, although by no very large majority. Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee lives there. This is of no particular advantage to the Platt cause in that county, although the Chairman is one of Mr. Platt's most obedient servants. Mr. Hackett has little opponents of his own, and the local differences in which he figures might result in a net loss to Mr. Platt. Assemblyman Sanger, who comes from that county, is one of Mr. Hackett's opponents. He has considerable following, and is sometimes put down as likely to go anti-Platt on measures before the Legislature.

Hence it worries Senator Coggeshall that there should be such a direct issue in the Senate as regards Platt. The more clearly it is made apparent that he is following Platt's orders, just so much greater is the possibility of danger to his Senatorial head when he faces the anti-Platt sentiment in his county.

There were reports last night that Senator Stapleton's visit to this city this week was of more consequence than is the usual Sunday visit of an Albany legislator to the metropolis. His visit was said to be about as interesting as the one Senator Lamy made to Buffalo. Both, it was said, were for the purpose of bracing their nerves against the insidious Platt influences in Albany. Mr. Lamy, it will be remembered, was one of the three who went against the Platt caucus.

Mr. Stapleton's visit to this city chanced to be at a time when ex-Congressman James J. Belden was in the city. He was at the Windsor Hotel. He lives in Mr. Stapleton's Senatorial district, or rather Mr. Stapleton lives in the district in which Mr. Belden has been powerful for these many years. Last Autumn Mr. Platt, acting through his State Committee, rendered a decision in a local factional quarrel which was adverse to Mr. Belden, giving to ex-Senator Francis Hendricks the upper hand in the control of political affairs there. In the recent canvasses of anti-Platt men, Mr. Belden has been put down as one of the anti-Platt leaders.

So, after Mr. Stapleton's visit to him, the story was out that the Senator from Madison was more than ever likely to hold out against Platt measures in Albany this week.

Without any positive authority for the statement, it was said last night that Senators Stapleton, Lamy, and Reynolds would be found voting against the Lexow bill this week. This would compel the defeat of the measure unless the open "deal" with Tammany Senators were made.

Platt men do not want to see this deal. If it were made it would be with the belief on the part of many that Gov. Morton would veto the Lexow bill, if it was passed by the Assembly. They would then try to defeat any legislation and leave the department just where it is to-day, and where it was when the corruption in it was thriving. This would remove Mr. Platt's mask completely.

THEIR MARRIAGE NO LONGER A SECRET

Miss Dodson Became the Wife of Undertaker Bennett Last Year.

A notice was published yesterday morning in Brooklyn, announcing the marriage, on Sept. 13, 1894, of Fannie Florence Dodman, daughter of Mrs. F. V. Dodman, to Henry Bennett. Mrs. Dodman is a wealthy widow, living at 330 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, near the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Her daughter is a stately brunette, twenty years old, and has attended Trinity Presbyterian Church for some time. Henry Bennett is the assistant sexton of that church and an undertaker, with an office in Sumner Avenue. He is twenty-eight years old.

The marriage was performed by the Rev. Mr. Woulters, at his residence in Hancock Street, Brooklyn. It was kept a secret until Saturday night, the husband and wife, meantime, living at their respective homes. When Mrs Dodman was informed, she was surprised, but she invited her son-in-law to make his home in the future with her. This he decided to do.

Evidence of Incendiarism.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., March 24.—Fire was discovered by Nicola Fabrizio in the cottage of William Furman, occupied by Mrs. Cornelius Davenport, at 5:30 this morning. Firemen aroused Mrs. Davenport and her son and daughter, who were asleep.

The flames started in an unoccupied room, through the wall of which a large auger hole had been bored from the outside. Shavings and oil were scattered around. The fire was extinguished with only about $300 loss, which is covered by insurance. Search is being made for the incendiary.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST."
The popular New Puzzle. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents. Can you climb Pike's Peak?—Adv.

TWO OF THE VICTIMS MAY DIE

Seven Persons Narrowly Escaped Being Burned to Death in a Fire in a Baltimore Residence.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Seven persons narrowly escaped death in a fire on West Mount Royal Avenue at 1 o'clock this morning. Two of them were badly burned and may die of their injuries.

In the home of George E. Timanus, 1,311 Maryland Avenue, Mrs. Florence Cox, his sister, had just died. Mrs. Timanus, who was sitting up with the dead, discovered flames bursting from the rear of the first floor of the residence of Roscoe B. Heath, stock broker, at 29 West Mount Royal Avenue. Mrs. Timanus gave the alarm over a telephone circuit and awoke her husband. Mr. Timanus, without stopping to dress, rushed to the Heath residence and aided three servants, who had jumped from the third floor to the roof of an extension in the rear of the house, to reach the ground in safety. Meantime, the firemen and policemen had arrived, and found the parlor floor in flames.

They broke in a door and rushed up two flights of stairs to where two children were screaming. Policeman Howe gathered both in his arms, but was overcome by smoke on the second floor. Assistant Chief McAleer met the officer and dragged him and the children to the front door, where willing hands pulled them beyond the reach of the stifling smoke and scorching flames.

Mrs. Heath had been asleep in the second-story front room, and did not awaken until her escape was almost impossible. Her screams told the firemen that there was still another person in the building. The woman made her way to the third story through the fire and smoke-congested hall and staircase, but was frightfully burned. Her nightdress had been burned from her body, and her hair was ablaze when she appeared at the rear window. Assistant Chief McAleer and other firemen stood on each others' shoulders and brought the woman to the roof of the extension. From there she was carefully lowered to the ground and sent to the Maryland General Hospital in an ambulance. Her face was blackened and scorched, and most of the skin of her body was burned away. Her condition is critical.

Mr. Heath was also badly burned, although he was the first to leave the house. He ran through the flame and smoke out of the front door. He is also at the hospital, in a critical condition. The fire probably started in the parlor, and from all that can be learned was caused by the overturning or explosion of a piano lamp. Mr. Heath had not retired for the night, and can probably explain the origin of the blaze. He was so badly dazed this morning as to be incoherent, and his condition throughout the day has prevented an interview with him. The children and servants escaped serious injury. The house was destroyed.

DR. C. S. COLLINS TAKEN TO BUFFALO

Charged by Dr. Martin with Signing a Worthless Check.

Dr. Charles S. Collins of 112 West Sixty-first Street was arrested Saturday evening on the complaint of Dr. Eugene A. Martin of Buffalo, N. Y., and left for that city yesterday afternoon in the custody of Officer John B. Mucklar of Buffalo.

Dr. Martin charges Dr. Collins with having, while on a visit to Buffalo, issued a check on the Columbia Bank for $100, which Dr. Martin cashed, and which the bank has returned as "No good."

"I had an account at the Columbia Bank," said Dr. Collins in the Tombs Police Court, "and I issued the check in good faith. It was simply a case of overdrawing my account. I can't understand why Dr. Martin should have taken such extreme measures."

Justice Voorhis said he had absolutely no power in the matter, as Dr. Collins was a prisoner of the Buffalo authorities.

Dr. Collins was joined in court by Gen. Theodore Smith, his uncle, who offered to go on his bail. Dr. Collins said everything would be cleared up as soon as he got to Buffalo.

NO RECEPTION TO M'KINLEY

Ohio's Governor Declines to be the Cause of Factional Strife.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—There is a rumor current to-night that no reception will be given Gov. McKinley here to-morrow night, and that he will go to St. Augustine without stopping in this city.

The trouble is said to be due to factional feeling among the Republicans of Jacksonville. There are some of them opposed to ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Dennis Egan, who is the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and they resent the fact that he has been making the arrangements for the reception to Ohio's Governor. It is said to-night that Gov. McKinley has become aware of this friction, and that, in consequence, he has intimated that he would prefer that no reception be held, if it would result in increasing the factional feeling among Republicans.

TO SEE THE ST. PAUL LAUNCHED

A Large Party from St. Paul Will Be Present To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A large party of ladies and gentlemen from St. Paul arrived here this afternoon to be present and represent their city at the launch to-morrow of the International Navigation Company's new steamer St. Paul. The party consists of Messrs. Parker, Brady, Markham, Kartok, Ehrmintrout, Millham, Reardon, Lewis, Peet, Finch, Steer, Otis, Chittenden, Noor, Kiefer, and Johnson, and the following ladies: Miss Finch, Miss Steer, Miss Otis, Mrs. Chittenden, Miss Kiefer, and Mrs. C. K. Davis.

The party are the guests of the International Navigation Company, and are quartered at the Hotel Stratford. It is probable that the party will start on their return trip to St. Paul to-morrow evening.

Coal for United States Men-of-War.

The steamship Jason, which arrived yesterday from West Indian points, brought news of the safe arrival at Kingston, Jamaica, of the two colliers, Golden Sheaf and Jennie Butler, which were chartered by the Government to supply with coal United States men-of-war which are now in Southern waters. Four schooners in all have been chartered for this purpose.

The cause for this action on the part of the Navy Department was the exorbitant prices charged by West Indian coal dealers.

When the cruiser New-York was at Kingston she required a large quantity of coal, and was charged $11.50 a ton for it. Anticipating the return of the North Atlantic squadron, the local dealers have laid in a large supply of coal, which is now on their hands, and which may be difficult to dispose of.

Women to Vote in South Australia.

Hamilton Wilcox of this city has received a cable dispatch from the Agent General of South Australia at London, announcing that Queen Victoria has given her consent to the bill passed by the Parliament of South Australia, relieving women entirely from disfranchisement, and securing them the same suffrage and on the same terms with men, and that this bill is now a law.

Gen. Tracy's Trip Abroad.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy expects to leave for Europe next Saturday. His companions are to be his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, and her daughter, Miss Alice Wilmerding. He has not yet decided what places he will visit or when he will return.

John L. Sullivan Better.

BOSTON, March 24.—John L. Sullivan is better. He sat up to-day, and expects to be able to leave the house within a few days.

A MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE

Reed Brothers' Packing Plant in Kansas City in Ruins.

SIXTEEN ACRES OF FIERCE FLAMES

A Magnificent Spectacle Which Was Viewed By Thousands—Only One Important Building Saved.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—Fire which started from unexplained causes destroyed the greater portion of Reed Brothers' packing house, in Armourdale, this evening, involving a loss of about $1,000,000. As a spectacle the fire was a magnificent thing. Thousands of people gathered on the west bluff of this city to view it.

The fire started at 6:30 in the third story of the hog building, a structure of three stories, probably 200 by 75 feet. It spread with remarkable rapidity, and quickly communicated to the engine room on the south. The entire strength of the Fire Department of the two Kansas Cities responded to the call, but the water pressure was totally ineffective. The best that could be done was to save the beef building.

The first wall fell at 7:10 o'clock, and then the fire spread to the icehouses, five in number, and 150 by 200 feet in size. All were destroyed. Next the flames attacked the storage building. This was an immense structure, four stories high and 200 by 250 feet. It was packed from top to bottom with pork. One of the Reid Brothers said to-night that the firm never before had so heavy a stock in the building. Desperate efforts were made to save this structure, but they were futile. The floors and walls were soaked with grease and burned like tinder. It was only by concentrating the strength of the Fire Department and Armour's water tower that the beef building was saved.

Reid Brothers carried about $750,000 worth of insurance on buildings and stock. Of this amount, $300,000 was in the Indemnity Exchange, an organization formed by local packers and merchants for self-protection and co-operative insurance two or three years ago.

The house was established in 1887 by Kingan & Co., (Limited,) the Indianapolis and Belfast (Ireland) packers, as a branch, under the management of William P. Reid. The name was changed to the Reid Brothers' Packing Company in July, 1893. It is one of the oldest and wealthiest houses in the country. Kingan & Reid, the founders of the house, were well-known packers in Brooklyn, N. Y., as early as 1850, and later did an extensive business in Cincinnati, moving from there to Indianapolis, the present home of the parent house. The Reid brothers succeeded to their father's interest, and were raised in the business from their youth up.

The plant was on sixteen acres of ground just across the bridge, in Armourdale. The daily capacity of the house was 700 cattle, 250 sheep, and 3,000 hogs. The average number of hands employed had been 1,100.

The Reid Brothers' Packing Company has supply depots at Chicago, St. Louis, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Trenton, N. J., in the East, and also at San Francisco, Denver, Pueblo, Joplin, Oklahoma City, Memphis Tenn.; Dallas, Texas; Peoria, Sedalia, Topeka, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Wichita.

ST. JAMES HOTEL DESTROYED.

Four Firemen Fell Through a Floor to the Basement and Were Killed.

DENVER, Col., March 24.—All but one member of Hose Company No. 3 lost their lives last night in a fire which destroyed the St. James Hotel. The hose company, excepting the Captain, is composed of colored men. The dead are:

BRAWLEY, F. S., Lieutenant.
DANDRIDGE, RICHARD.
HARTWELL, HAROLD W., Captain.
MARTIN, STEPHEN.

The blaze was discovered at 10:30 o'clock by the clerk. Every room in the house was occupied, and steps were taken at once to warn the guests of their danger. All occupants escaped without injury.

The unfortunate men were groping about in the blinding smoke in the rotunda of the hotel, when the tile and cement floor gave way, precipitating them into the basement, where they were mangled and suffocated.

The property loss will amount to between $40,000 and $50,000. Manager Charles estimates the damage to his furniture and stock at $15,000. He had an insurance of $12,000. The building was insured for $9,000.

The experiences of the guests were exciting. J. M. Ward, ex-manager of the American House, was with his wife on the fourth floor. Mr. and Mrs. Ward started down the stairway. When they reached the second floor they were stopped by the suffocating smoke and turned to the fire escapes.

Mr. Ward opened a window and helped his wife to a place of safety on the narrow iron platform. There she stood for a minute, fearing to trust herself to the ladders. She was rescued by a fireman. Mr. Ward, his way lighted by the fireman's torch, got down stairs and out by the Curtis Street entrance. More people quickly appeared on the fire escapes.

Among them was L. E. Atchison, a traveling man, who with his wife and daughter were driven by the smoke from their rooms on the fourth floor. The ladies were about making the descent and hesitated. They were rescued by Deputy Sheriff Ingersoll and two firemen.

Representative C. L. Westerman appeared on the verands of the Curtis Street front carrying a "grip" and a roll of Navajo blankets. The crowd yelled to him to jump. Smoke was rolling from every window of that end of the hotel. A ladder was finally raised, and he dropped the blankets, and climbed nimbly down, still holding the "grip." He said that he had not awakened early, and that when he did attempt to get out the smoke was so dense in the hall he could not go through it, so he stepped out of his room to the veranda.

A CHICAGO THEATRE BURNED.

The Old Empire, in West Madison Street, a Heap of Ashes.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The United States Theatre, known until lately as Sam T. Jacks's Empire Theatre, at 144 West Madison Street, was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire was started by an explosion which blew a hole in the top of the building and sent into the air a sheet of flame to the height of 150 or 200 feet. The theatre building was situated in the rear and was entered through the Madison Hall Building, which is used for offices and lodge and dance rooms. The latter structure was damaged only by water.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. It is attributed by some to gas and by others to dynamite. The place has been closed for the last month, and the watchman says that a gas explosion was impossible. He believes the fire to have been the work of an incendiary.

The ruined theatre was owned by the Union Amusement Company. It was opened as the Empire, and was fitted up at a cost of $35,000. About six weeks ago the name of the place was changed to the United States Theatre.

The Missouri Legislature Adjourns.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 24.—The General Assembly adjourned sine die at 10:30 o'clock last night. Gov. Stone transmitted a scorching message, criticising the Assembly for not enacting a "fellow-servant" law applicable to railroads and for refusing to amend the election laws relating to St. Louis and Kansas City so as to prevent frauds. A special session may be called to take action on these matters.

EIGHT THOUSAND BUTCHERED

The Horrors of the Armenian Massacres Only Just Beginning to be Realized by the World.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Moosh says in a dispatch, sub-dated at Kars, March 23, that it is certain that more than 8,000 Armenian Christians were killed in cold blood during the massacre.

He asserts that the commission of inquiry has not yet heard of a single Turkish soldier being killed. He quoted the story of a boy of fifteen who described the Turkish soldiers as chasing and hacking to pieces pregnant women. The boy said that the majority of the young Armenian women were assaulted. The village of Semmal was entirely obliterated by the massacre. The correspondent adds:

"I have made the acquaintance and obtained the confidence of the most redoubtable and deep-dyed of all bloodthirsty Kurdish brigands, a man whose very name strikes terror to the hearts of the Armenians. I will not give his name. I have induced him to narrate the story of the raids, which he did with conscious pride, glorifying deeds worthy of cannibals. His narrative tallies in all points with the Armenian accusations."

VIENNA, March 24.—There was a fight between Mussulmans and Armenian Christians in Tokat, Asia Minor, on the 20th. The official account says that but one person was killed. Later news is that forty were killed and many others were wounded.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN COLORADO

Two of the Masked Robbers Tracked By a Bloodhound, and Captured In a Log Cabin In the Woods.

VICTOR, Col., March 24.—Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad train No. 60, southbound, leaving Victor at 9:50 P. M., was stopped last night by five masked robbers just outside the city limits. The bandits went through the mail and express car, but found nothing valuable. The robbers then compelled the express messenger to take the lead, and, going through the coaches, they robbed several passengers, taking two or three gold watches and some money. No one was injured.

Two of the thieves boarded the train at Victor. One entered the sleeper, and commenced immediately to wake up the passengers, relieving them of $500 and watches. The other robber got on the "blind baggage" at Victor and climbed over the tender into the engine, threatening the engineer and fireman, and compelling them to stop the train at a point one and a half miles south of Victor, where four or five other robbers were in waiting. The latter party commenced work on the mail and express cars, and soon had them open.

The robbers were dressed in miners' clothes, with slouch hats, and wore masks. They were jovial in their treatment of the trainmen, but hurried through with their work, enforcing their commands with a display of firearms. After the robbery the engineer started the train back to Victor, but the robbers objected, and commanded him to pull out south, which he did. All officials of surrounding towns were notified by telegraph of the robbery at the first station.

At an early hour this morning Sheriff Bowers, assisted by half a dozen Deputy Sheriffs, went to the scene of last night's train robbery. They made a thorough search for anything which would give them a clue to work upon, but the nature of the ground precluded the following of the trail of the robbers.

About noon the famous bloodhound from Walsenburg arrived on a special train, and he was immediately placed on the trail, and followed it from the track to a small log cabin situated near the Strong Mine. A crowd of 2,000 people followed the dog. Inquiry was made as to who occupied the cabin, and Bob Taylor, ex-Deputy Sheriff and ex-Deputy United States Marshal, and Frank Wallace were arrested. They were brought to Cripple Creek by Sheriff Bowers, and the trainmen identified Taylor as being one of the men who went through the cars and relieved the passengers of money and jewelry.

The Sheriff is convinced that his ex-lieutenant was one of the five who robbed the train. Wallace, who claims to be only seventeen years old, but looks older, has been in camp only a few weeks, coming here from Oklahoma. Some of the trainmen say he strongly resembles one of the robbers who was called "Kid." The names and location of the other three men are known to the officers. They are believed to be ex-Deputy Sheriffs, and the police are confident they are the men who did last night's job, as well as others during the last month.

SUPREME COURT MEETS TO-DAY

An Early Decision Regarding the Income Tax Law Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States will meet to-morrow after a vacation of a week, and the announcement of a number of decisions is expected. It is possible that cases involving the constitutionality and validity of the income tax law may be disposed of, but this is not expected for a week or two yet. The court might, where the issues at stake were important enough to warrant it, and there was a necessity for action because of the question of time, announce its decision and file the opinion later.

After opinions have been read the court will hear argument in the famous case of Debs et al., who are petitioners for release from the sentence imposed by Judge Woods for contempt of court in connection with the Chicago railway strike last Summer. Then will come the appeal of Theodore Lambert, the New-Jersey murderer, and, later, that of J. W. Todd et al., in what are known as the Whitecap cases from Alabama.

LYCURGAS DALTON DEAD IN WASHINGTON

He Was Postmaster of the National House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, died to-night, at his residence, in this city, of bronchial trouble.

He was a native of Bedford, Ind. He has held the office of Postmaster of the House through a number of Administrations. He has been in bad health for some time. He leaves a family.

Scarlatina in Bellevue Hospital.

Three cases of scarlatina were developed yesterday in the children's ward in Bellevue Hospital. The patients were removed to the Reception Hospital. They are Joseph Wickersen, eighteen months old, of 297 Elizabeth Street, who went to the hospital March 7, suffering from laryngitis; Maggie Donnelly, two years old, of 332 East Twenty-sixth Street, who was admitted March 19 with bronchitis, and Annie Fox, three years old, of 251 East Forty-fifth Street, admitted Jan. 27, suffering from convulsions. Warden O'Rourke said that the physicians in charge of that ward believed the disease to have been introduced by a visitor. About thirty patients, women, and children in that ward, have been placed in a separate ward, where they will be quarantined for fourteen days.

Many Signed the Pledge.

The temperance Evangelist, Francis Murphy, and his son, Thomas Edward Murphy, addressed a crowded meeting in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the American Temperance Union, at the close of which a large number of persons took the pledge and were invested with the blue ribbon.

MURDERED, BUT BY WHOM

James Anderson's Two Brothers Left Him and He Died.

HIS WINDPIPE HAD BEEN SEVERED

He and His Brothers Were Thrashed By a Stranger With Whom They Interfered and Who Has Not Been Found.

Word was sent to Police Superintendent William J. McKelvey of Brooklyn yesterday morning that a man had been murdered in the Fourteenth Precinct, and he at once went to the Ralph Avenue Precinct, where he gave Capt. Dunn instructions.

His presence surprised the police, for it is a novelty for the head of the Brooklyn force to interest himself in such a way.

He ascertained that the murdered man was James Anderson, thirty-nine years old, of 561 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, and that when he received the injuries that caused his death he was in the company of his two brothers, William Anderson of 1,229 Myrtle Avenue and Joseph Anderson of 35 Sumner Avenue. William is in the insurance business and Joseph, until lately, was a letter carrier.

The murdered man was well known in the Twenty-eighth Ward, and last Fall ran on an independent ticket for Supervisor against James Boyd, who was elected.

The brothers had been drinking Saturday night, and had visited many saloons in the vicinity of Broadway and Halsey Street.

They got into Evergreen Avenue, near Hancock Street, about 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning, and while William and Joseph were trying to lead James home, only a few doors away, they saw a man on the other side of the street.

The three brothers made a dash for him. He gave them a beating, and continued on his way. James Anderson picked up a stone and endeavored to throw it at the man, but his brothers stopped him.

Peter B. Knapp of 1,137 Hancock Street, who was returning home, stopped to see what the trouble was. William and Joseph Anderson dragged their brother up to where Mr. Knapp was standing, and asked him to hold James for a minute while they went after the man who had struck them.

After the two brothers had disappeared, Mr. Knapp discovered that his charge was bleeding profusely. He carried him over to Krausch's drug store, at Hancock Street and Evergreen Avenue, and a call was sent for an ambulance. The surgeon pronounced the man dead. His windpipe had been severed.

The body was taken to the Ralph Avenue Station, and Capt. Dunn, who had been notified, sent his men out to catch the murderer. They visited the saloons in the neighborhood, and found that the brothers had not quarreled in any of them.

Superintendent McKelvey ordered the arrest of William and Joseph Anderson at once,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Arranging to Send Delegates to the International Railway Congress.

BIG MEETING IN LONDON NEXT JUNE

There Will Be a Very Large American Representation — H. Walter Webb to be Chairman of the Committee Here.

Many of the important railroad companies in this country are arranging for proper representation at the fifth session of the International Railway Congress, to be held in London, England, beginning on the 26th of next June. The American committee is composed as follows: H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central, Chairman; H. S. Haines, Vice President of the Savannah, Florida and Western; C. H. Platt, General Superintendent New-York, New-Haven and Hartford; Theodore N. Ely, Chief of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad; C. W. Buckholz, Chief Engineer Erie Railway; J. J. Frey, General Manager of the Atchison system; J. T. Harahan, Second Vice President of the Illinois Central; W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Third Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, and E. T. D. Myers, General Superintendent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Each American road is entitled to send from two to eight delegates. Railroad systems under 62 miles in length are invited to send two delegates; roads under 311 miles in length, three delegates; roads under 622 miles, four delegates; roads under 933 miles, five delegates; roads under 1,244 miles, six delegates; under 1,555 miles, seven delegates, and roads over 1,555 miles a maximum of eight delegates. This arrangement gives the New-York Central system, the Pennsylvania, the Atchison, the Southern Railway, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford; the Erie, and the Illinois Central each the privilege of sending eight delegates. It is probable that the approaching congress will number among its delegates a larger number of United States railroad men than ever before were in Europe at one time. Vice President Webb of the New-York Central and several other prominent American railroad men expect to attend.

The International Railway Congress is an association composed of railway administrations, including railways owned by Governments and by private companies. It was organized in Brussels in 1885, and has since held meetings in Milan in 1887, in Paris in 1889, and at St. Petersburg in 1893. The congress next June will be the first meeting held in an English-speaking country. There are now about 300 railways interested in this congress.

The Prince of Wales will preside at the ceremonial opening of the congress, and immediately after the ceremony the congress will resolve itself into five different sections, viz.: Ways and Work, Locomotives and Rolling Stock, Traffic, General, and Light Railways. Each of these sections has a president, who takes rank as an officer of the congress, and a general Secretary. Following are some of the subjects that will be brought up for discussion: "Strengthening of Permanent Way in View of the Increased Speed of Trains," "Means to Avoid the Necessity of Express Slackening Speed and to Prevent Shocks in Passing Special Points," "Best Method of Constructing Junctions on Express Lines so as to Absolutely Avoid Slackening Speed," "Construction and Tests of Metallic Bridges," "Bollers, Fire Boxes, and Tubes;" "Type of Engine Most Suitable for High Speeds," "Acceleration of Transport of Merchandise," "Station Working," "Recent Improvements in Block and Interlocking Signal Apparatus," "Rules for the Settlement of Differences Arising Between Railways with Respect to Goods Traffic," "The Twenty-four Hours' Day Time Table," "General Adoption of the Decimal System in Railway Calculation," "The Working of Light Railways by Leasing Companies," and "Should the Principal Light Railway Shops be in the Middle or at One End of the Line?"

General and special questions relating to electric traction will be taken up during the congress, and a paper will be submitted by Engineer Auvert of the Paris and Lyons Railway. The consideration of this topic will undoubtedly elicit various interesting suggestions from the United States delegates. The entire proceedings of the congress will be printed for distribution in the English and French languages. The main purpose of these meetings is to bring out the latest ideas and the latest opinions concerning railway construction and management.

The President of the International Railway Congress is Mr. Du Bois, administrator of the Belgian State railways, and the Secretary is Mr. Wiessenbruch. Sir Andrew Fairbairn is President of the English section, and W. M. Acworth is the Secretary. During the sittings of the congress there will be various excursions to points of interest in the United Kingdom.

WANT M'KNIGHT IN CHARGE.

Effort to Oust the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Receivers.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—Argument is being made in the Federal court on a petition to oust the receivers of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad, formerly a part of the Mackey system.

The petition is presented by ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller and Mr. Iglehart of Evansville, on behalf of the Germania Trust Company of Louisville. The petitioners allege fraud and mismanagement to secure the ousting of the receivers, and the specifications on these charges are long and tedious.

It is alleged that the receivers have issued thousands of passes, and that it is no unusual thing for two-thirds of the passengers on a train to be deadheads. They also allege that the receivers have issued mileage books and placed them in the hands of brokers. The receivers met the charges against them with the assertion that the effort to oust them is the result of a conspiracy to have J. M. McKnight of Louisville, who is a stockholder in the Germania Trust Company, made receiver in their stead.

The Western Tonnage Pool.

CHICAGO, March 24.—An effort will be made to-morrow by the Presidents and General Managers of the Chicago-Missouri River Roads to try and save the Western tonnage pool from going to pieces. Present percentages are unsatisfactory to the Missouri Pacific and the Burlington Roads, while the Santa Fé and other roads are opposed to a change. The roads which have carried more than their allotted percentage are accused of having gained their advantage by cutting rates.

Ask for the Sale of a Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 24.—Donald McIntosh and John McIntosh, contractors of this city, have filed a complaint in the United States court at South Bend., Ind., asking for the sale of the Illinois, Indiana and Iowa Railway, on mechanic lien foreclosure proceedings, to satisfy a claim of $125,000. The complaint is also directed against the Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York and Albert I. Gould.

A Texas Railroad Completed.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 24.—The last spike on the La Porte, Houston and Northern Road was driven at 6 o'clock last night. This road runs from Houston to La Porte, on Galveston Bay, and it is proposed that it shall enter Galveston. It will be a terminal and belt road, and give all roads an outlet to deep water. J. Waldo is President of this enterprise, and the Hammetts of St. Louis are also interested.

The Monterey and Mexican Gulf Road.

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 24.—The Supreme Court of Mexico has issued a decree confirming the appointment of J. A. Robertson as general manager and receiver of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad. This puts an end to the fight that has been waged against Mr. Robinson by the Belgian bondholders. The decision gives general satisfaction.

After the Grip

A good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely necessary to restore health. Read this letter:

"Our experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been most satisfactory. My husband and I both had the grip and we found Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills of inestimable value. The grip seemed to settle in my eyes and caused me a great deal of trouble, besides the cough and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought me out all right and my eyes are perfectly well. I do not feel any bad effect of the grip and am glad to say my husband is also in perfect health. Besides Hood's Sarsaparilla we keep Hood's Pills in the house and consider them our family medicine." Mrs. J. W. MACK, Waterville, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies The Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. This is the season when such a medicine is most needed, because at this time the blood is full of impurities.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

MAY WRITE ANOTHER BOOK

Capt. Mahan Has Not Yet Made up His Mind—Not Willing to Discuss the Allianca Affair.

The distinguished author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," Capt. A. T. Mahan, commander of the cruiser Chicago, which arrived from Europe Saturday, was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times last night what his opinions were regarding the Allianca affair.

The Captain declined to discuss the subject. He said his vessel was at sea when the Allianca was fired at, and since his arrival here he had not had time to become informed of all the facts in the case. Moreover, he thought it was a matter for the State Department to handle, and he did not deem it proper for him to make comments about the case or its probable outcome, even had he been in possession of all the facts concerning it.

The report that he has been engaged in the preparation of a new book to follow his phenomenally successful first venture in literature the Captain said was erroneous. He had been thinking of doing so, he admitted, but had not yet fully decided as to whether he would produce another book.

It has been predicted that Capt. Mahan, after he is detached from his present command, will be assigned to duty as Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence. Capt. Mahan said he had not received any intimation as to what duty he would be ordered.

The Chicago, he thought, would be ordered to the navy yard as soon as she had been inspected by the Naval Board of Inspection. The board, he added, would make recommendations as to whether the ship should be placed out of commission. The boilers of the vessel are almost worn out, and a new set will have to replace them.

FAVOR EXTENDING FLATBUSH AVENUE

Brooklyn Property Owners Hold a Meeting to Indicate Approval.

Property owners who favor the extension of Flatbush Avenue in a direct line to the entrance of the bridge at Sands Street, met at the Johnston Building, Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue, Saturday night.

Among them were Silas M. Giddings, John Grace, Dick Ramsay, Dr. Joseph A. Kene, Robert Baker, Richard Young, (who was one of Mayor Schieren's Advisory Committee on the Flatbush Avenue extension,) Dr. Homer B. Bartlett, Francis Dannbacher, William D. Niper, Col. N. F. Sprague, the Johnston brothers, John C. Grennell, James M. Mooney, William Spence, David Beatty, H. W. Sherrer, Webster C. Estes, Col. William Bennett, Hugh Boyd, William Fanning, W. H. Harrison, James Fields, Cornelius E. Morrison, and J. Fred Ackerman.

Silas M. Giddings presided, and speeches were made by Richard Young, Dr. Bartlett, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Dannbacher, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Beatty, and Mr. Field.

Dr. Bartlett said that a little coterie of Fulton Street property owners wanted to run the city. He was in favor of a big and magnificent drive from the bridge to the park.

Mr. Dannbacher said the cost was not to be considered. If the cost played any part, then President Howell of the Bridge Trustees should be censured for spending the city's money recklessly in laying out the Liberty Street plaza. Money had been squandered in this direction without any good result, but the extension of Flatbush Avenue would improve the entire city.

Mr. Spence said he had the signatures of 8,000 persons who wanted to see the avenue extended.

The committee will appear before the Cities Committee of the Legislature a week from Tuesday next.

OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS

Next Year's Two Weeks' Carnival—College Athletes to be Invited.

CAMBRIDGE, March 24.—The Greek Committee, presided over by the Prince Regal, has sent to Harvard the official programme of the Olympic games to be celebrated at Athens next year from April 5 to 15. These games are the first of a series which the International Athletic Congress at Paris last Summer decided to hold every four years in the principal European cities.

The athletic sports will consist of foot races at distances of 100, 400, 800, and 1,500 meters flat, and 100 meters for hurdle races; broad jumping and high jumping, vaulting, and throwing the weight and the disk. There will be a cross-country run of 48 kilometers for the cup offered by M. Michael Bréal of the Institute of France over the course followed by the legendary soldiers of Marathon, from the field of battle to Athens.

The gymnastic exercises include the ordinary feats of the present time, such as trapeze performances, work on the parallel bars, and general work by teams of at least ten gymnasts. Wrestling will hold an important place, but boxing has been ruled out. There will be fencing, shooting, swimming, boat racing, bicycle racing, and horsemanship contests. Cricket, lawn tennis, and football matches will also be played. All these sports, with the exception of fencing, will be confined exclusively to amateurs.

The ancient Stadium at Athens is to be put in order, its high embanked sides covered with rows of seats, and the level part provided with a running-track, so that the field sports and general athletic contests will be held in a place capable of seating 20,000 spectators. The aquatic sports will be held in the roadstead of Phaleron or in the Straits of Salamis, while the yacht regatta, which promises to be unusually brilliant, will take place in the Saronic Gulf.

The prizes will probably be silver wreaths of laurel or olive, and will be awarded by the Greek King in person. The games will be commenced on Greek Independence Day, April 6, 1896, which is also Easter Monday. Thus far the co-operation of English, French, American, Belgian, Austrian, Hungarian, Spanish, Swedish, and Italian athletes has been promised; the Germans and Swiss have not yet announced their intentions.

In connection with these games The Harvard Crimson has published an interesting communication from Mr. Demetrius Kalopothakes, a Greek who was graduated from Harvard in 1888. He says that while some lovers of Pindar feel their teeth on edge at the thought of the name of Olympic games applied to bicycle races and lawn tennis tournaments, the Greeks are to a man delighted that the first of these meetings is to be held in Athens. Some cautious individuals were opposed to Athens, claiming that modern facilities were lacking in Greece. Now, however, the success of the scheme is assured by the arrangements made. The Greek nation has responded with enthusiasm to the call for subscriptions, and the expenses of a brilliant celebration will be more than covered. Mr. Kalopothakes urges Harvard to send a team of representative athletes.

TO SAVE THIRTY SINNERS

Commander Booth Preaches to What Are Called the "Upper" Classes.

SALVATIONISTS IN CALVARY CHURCH

A Bass Drum and Tambourines Heard By a Methodist Congregation —All People Should See the Light of Heaven.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army began yesterday afternoon, in the Calvary Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, a crusade among the "upper" classes. He will hold salvation services every night for a week with the view, he has announced, of showing the "better" people of New-York that the man "who walks up Fifth Avenue is no better in the sight of God than the people in slumdom, and needs the work of the Salvation Army as much as they do, if not more."

The church was packed yesterday. The members of the Harlem corps of the army were there in their uniform, and there were many people of the class that Salvation Army shot is popularly supposed to be aimed at, but there were also many members of Calvary Church and other well-dressed people.

Commander Booth did not make any long address, the services consisting of singing, prayer, and short talks and "testimonies." The usual big bass drum was there, as were also brass instruments and tambourines.

Adjt. Agnew and Ensign McKenzie, both young women, led the army choruses and sang solos, and prayers and short statements alternated with the music.

Members of the church pressed forward at the close of the meeting and invited officers of the army to their houses. Accompanied by substantial-looking people the uniformed salvationists were seen entering some of the finest houses in the neighborhood.

The church was again packed in the evening, when Commander Booth preached on "The Heavenly Sight."

"I was reminded," said he, "while the lesson was being read of that episode in the life of St. Paul, when he stood up in Athens and boldly preached Christ to those who had been sacrificing at the altar of the unknown God.

"Had I been there, with my knowledge of the power of Christ, I would have stepped up to his side, and, putting my arm in his arm, would have said: 'Paul, thou art brave. Continue to speak out boldly. The power will soon be all on thy side. The religion thou art preaching will soon be extended not only through Greece, but through all the civilized world.'

"Paul was a man who but shortly before had been one of the foremost opponents of the faith he was then preaching. A Roman citizen born, a Pharisee, one of the strictest and greatest of sects, learned in the law, scholarly, an intimate of ecclesiastics, a master of languages.

"Hating the followers of the humble Nazarene, he had gotten letters from the High Priest giving him authority to persecute them at Damascus. I can see him there in the morning, as he issues orders to his servants. I can see his horses as they stand in the sunshine. I can hear the clanking of the chains, prepared for Christians, as they restlessly stamp the earth. I can see Paul, flushed with pride, as he sees the distant roofs of Damascus appear in the distance.

"Yet in a moment, when the light from heaven shone upon him, brighter than the sunlight, his pride and his hate vanished, and we see him now the sturdy champion of Christ."

"I have seen the light from Calvary flash across the pathway of the sinner, not only the creature down in the filth of slumdom, but the sinner in beautifully-furnished mansions; of men who have dived deep into ethics, studied into moral philosophy and the sciences, trying to search out a bright hope, and have seen that heavenly light overshadow all and melt his pride. For the essence of Christianity is not found in having wealth or position. The light shines upon all with unvarying brightness, whether one lives in the Bowery or in Fifth Avenue.

"If this light changed the brilliant Saul of Tarsus so, what a power for good could they become who hold high position in society or politics. What a Paul could any Police Inspector, Fire Commissioner, Judge, lawyer, statesman, or preacher become if only he would accept Jesus Christ as his Saviour and bathe in the heavenly light.

"There is no salvation in learning. There is no power to save in riches."

Pastor Kendig of Calvary Church, and the Revs. F. H. Carpenter, Sellick, and T. B. Smith sat upon the platform and took part in last night's meeting.

Meetings will be held at 3 and 7:30 P. M. every day till Thursday, and Commander Booth will preach in the evenings.

STRONG WHIST TEAMS TO MEET

Big Match Between the Knickerbockers and Brooklyn Players.

The members of the Knickerbocker Whist Club are putting forth all their efforts to win the big tournament next Wednesday night against the famous Brooklyn Whist Club. This match will be the second in the series of three whist contests to decide the championship of New-York and Brooklyn in whist matters. By the agreement, the club winning two out of three becomes the champion, and as the Brooklyn players won the first match, held about three weeks ago in the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, this second match promises to be particularly exciting.

Brooklyn has picked from her members a very strong team, and the Knickerbockers have done the same. In fact, the New-Yorkers will have a little stronger team than before, and they are going to use all their whist science to win; for if Brooklyn wins this match, she will have the championship, and there will be no necessity of playing the third game.

The teams will consist of the same number of men as before, 52 on a side, making 104 players in all. It will be, undoubtedly, the largest whist tournament ever held in this city, as matches of 100 players are not common. It will be held in the rooms of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street. Play will begin at 8 o'clock, and the result will probably not be known until after midnight.

The complete list of representatives from both clubs is as follows, the number in each case being slightly in excess of fifty-two, to provide against possible emergencies:

Knickerbocker Whist Club.—A. E. Taylor, Cito Hatch, T. E. Otis, H. B. Newman, A. W. Foster, E. P. Dickerman, L. B. McIvor, R. M. Cramer, George Adams, Johnston Wood, H. Piper, W. E. Rounds, E. A. Smith, H. C. Skinner, B. C. Fuller, George Govers, U. D. Eddy, L. Vinton, E. A. Green, W. R. Chicester, H. H. Neal, E. B. Hart, P. H. Hartman, J. H. Magee, C. R. Palmer, J. A. Worth, George H. Fish, T. T. Reed, H. Reed, James Austin, J. L. Taylor, O. Van Arnim, Joseph Kling, Col. E. A. Bumnton, Thomas P. Borden, F. S. Bennett, H. N. Low, E. Leroy Smith, B. Lodge, Jr., F. M. Reynolds, H. H. Hirschfield, C. C. Ashbridge, W. Herrick, W. E. Knight, C. R. Wallace, T. Hessing, F. M. Harrison, V. D. Mulford, S. P. Vickers, R. Davidson, J. R. Dunbar, D. Belais, Paul Clagston, C. H. Kloman, George Rogers, Samuel Townsend, C. R. Watson, and Harold Smith.

Brooklyn Whist Club.—Reginald P. Rome and Samuel Wait, Robert H. Weems and Richard Lennox, E. T. Baker and W. C. De Witt, J. E. Langmair and Cyrus Stiles, A. Josephson and E. L. Adams, E. W. Bigelow and Daniel Chauncey, N. D. Putnam and H. E. Nitchie, F. L. Bailey and F. P. McColl, F. H. Lawrence and Dr. S. Church, Winthrop Pond and O. W. Simons, S. Condit and Dr. H. T. Williams, George Bates and E. C. Kleb, E. C. Moore and W. Miller, M. W. Henius and Major J. H. Stevenson, D. Dixon and David Boyd, Howard Horton and J. J. Hinchman, Jay Stone and J. Morehead, J. W. McDermott and J. Scrimgeour, J. Tolar and Col. Allen, J. A. Sweeny and H. S. Dollard, Dr. Thomas Wilde and J. Ditmars, J. S. De Selding and A. B. Tremaine, M. J. Bailey and C. W. Wheeler, D. G. Leggett and E. A. Leslie, J. A. Driggs and H. B. Van Vleck, E. C. Field and W. E. Mason, E. A. Barrow and F. M. Horton, Dr. Bogard and J. Thorpe, Judge Clement, W. C. Beecher, and Robert Tilney.

The committee in charge of the tournaments consists of T. E. Otis for the Knickerbocker Club and Reginald P. Rowe for the Brooklyn Club.

In Memory of Frederick Douglass.

Services in memory of Frederick Douglass were held in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the members of St. Mark's Lyceum. A poem was read by Miss Ella Scott, and after opening remarks by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon, pastor of the church, Dr. J. E. Rankin delivered the eulogy.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

THE REED BOOM DOWN EAST

New-England Politicians Talk Favorably of Making the ex-Czar a Candidate for President.

BOSTON, March 24.—New-England Republicans are not solid for "Tom" Reed for the next Presidential candidate, but a majority of the leading politicians of that party in this section are for him.

Among those who have declared for him are Senators Chandler and Gallinger of New-Hampshire, and Representatives Grout and Powers of Vermont. Senator Hawley is non commital, though he praises Allison, Gov. Busiel of New-Hampshire likes Reed, but thinks that Robert T. Lincoln and William E. Chandler may be the winning ticket. Congressman Baker of New-Hampshire says his choice is Reed, but he thinks Morton has the bettter chance for the nomination. He does not think New-Hampshire will be solid for Reed.

Senator Lodge says: "Although a thoroughly national leader, he is the New-England candidate, and New-England should, and I believe will, stand by her own. The interests of all the New-England States and the character of their population are precisely the same. We have suffered sometimes in the past from divisions and from a failure to work together. When we have a public man, admitted on all hands to be fit for the Presidency, and a leading candidate for that great place, it is not only right, but the plainest political wisdom, to give him our united support."

Congressman William P. Draper said: "So far as I can judge, Massachusetts will send a solid Reed delegation. I also think the same is true of every other New-England State, and that the delegates from the so-called Middle States would to-day generally, if not unanimously, favor Mr. Reed. Of the Western and Southern sentiment of the Republican Party I have little or no knowledge, but if Mr. Reed should have such a start as I have indicated, it would seem that he would receive enough additional votes to secure his nomination."

Congressman Walker said: "Thomas B. Reed can state the argument of a question more comprehensively, thoroughly, and concisely and clearly in the same number of words than any living man, which means that he can see the point more clearly. He is as independent, courageous, patriotic, fair-minded, and fearless as any living man. If those things do not constitute greatness, I do not know what does. New-England as a political unit will consult her self-respect and her influence in the country as well by presenting a solid delegation in the next National Convention for Thomas B. Reed, with full faith that he will be nominated."

Congressman McCall said: "As for Gov. McKinley, we have kindly feelings toward him. He has made several addresses in Boston, and has many admirers in the State. I think New-England, however, will send delegations for Mr. Reed."

Congressman Atwood said: "I believe that the principles for which the people so overwhelmingly declared last Fall are best represented in the person of the eminent Governor of Ohio."

Senator Proctor said: "Sentiment has not yet sufficiently crystallized in Vermont, in my judgment, to begin to talk about individuals as candidates. The men who have been mentioned are all good men. Reed, McKinley, and Harrison would all make good Presidents. I do not myself think, however, that Mr. Harrison is a Presidential candidate, or that he is to be considered as in the field."

Gov. Cleaves said: "Maine is a unit for Reed."

AMONG THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

The new Committee on Affiliated Clubs from the City Club held a meeting in the Mills Building restaurant yesterday, to complete their organization. R. W. G. Welling was re-elected Chairman, and Arthur M. Goadby Secretary. It was decided to push forward the plan of extending the Good Government Club system to all the cities of the State, looking toward the formation of a powerful and active State Municipal League. Encouraging reports have already been received from various parts of the State.

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The sub-committee on club work of the Council of Good Government Clubs, consisting of Isaac H. Klein, J. H. C. Nevius, S. Carman Harriot, James R. Burnet, and Mr. Bishop of Club E, met Wednesday evening last, and discussed the question of closer working relations between the various clubs. To begin with, a plan to bring about this end was outlined and approved. The committee will meet from time to time at various clubhouses with the officers and Chairmen of committees of all the clubs, and take part in a general discussion. The views expressed in this way, it is expected, will be valuable, and will result in the energetic prosecution of club work, and avoid the danger of overlapping and waste of energy, which otherwise might occurr.

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M. D. Rothschild, the first President of Good Government Club P, has just returned from a fishing trip in Florida. His latest catch was a tarpon which measured six feet and three inches in length and weighed 118 pounds. The scales of this big "Silver King" are appreciated by his friends as mementos.

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The Good Government Clubs delegation which visited Albany last Thursday to speak in favor of the Sanger Ballot bill and against the Raines Party Column bill, are pleased with the chances of the passage of this bill during this session of the Legislature. The original Saxton Ballot bill, introduced during the session of 1888, provided for the same arrangement of names upon the ballot as does the Sanger bill. It was passed by the Republican Legislature for two consecutive years, and vetoed by Gov. Hill, upon the plea that the illiterate could not vote without the aid of symbols. In 1890 a compromise was made with the Governor, resulting in the law now in force. The Good Government men have now provided a simple arrangement of symbols, in connection with the original ballot reform bill, and are earnest in their opposition to the party-column plan, which, they claim, is only a makeshift, bound to fail into disrepute, and postpone for a period of years the passage of a law correct in principle and in effect. Senator Raines has already acknowledged that the Sanger ballot is far superior to the Massachusetts ballot, and at the hearing on Thursday Senator Pound told the delegation that the ballot provided for in the Sanger bill was the most ingenious yet devised, and added that such a law would be a lasting credit to New-York State. There will be a hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee next Wednesday on the Sanger bill, and the clubs will send up another delegation to speak in its favor.

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The next general meeting of Good Government Club F, to be held at the clubhouse, 524 Hudson Street, next Wednesday evening, promises to be an interesting one. The subject for discussion will be municipal abuses, including such annoyances as sidewalk and street incumbrances. The President of the Board of Aldermen, John Jeroloman, will address the meeting and tell of the matter as it comes before the Board of Aldermen. The meeting will close with one of the musical entertainments for which the club is noted.

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Club F has appointed a strong Dock Committee of seven members to investigate the management of the Doek Department. Its Chairman is John Stanton, Treasurer of the Consolidated Exchange, and its Secretary, Edward W. Searing, a lawyer familiar with the water-front problem in the Port of New-York. The committee organized for work last Monday, and is starting in upon the rich field before them from a practical standpoint.

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The Board of Directors of Club D of the Eleventh Assembly District met last Thursday night and determined to give their general dinner on the evening of April 4.

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Club V of the First Assembly District, which has determined to form a Woman's Auxiliary League, will be addressed on Monday evening by two of the members of the Woman's Auxiliary of Club E, preparatory to organizing for work.

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Good Government Club X gave a smoker in honor of Club D last Thursday night. Interesting speeches were made by W. Travers Jerome, R. W. G. Welling, Joseph Levinson, and Julius Blumberg.

DAKOTA'S FAST RACING

The Herreshoff Yacht Maintaining Her Reputation in the Mediterranean.

HAS A CRACK AMATEUR CLYDE CREW

Ailsa's Excessive Spars Proving Unruly—Fife and Watson's Five-Raters to be Pitted Against Each Other.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 13.—That the new cutter Ailsa would beat the two-year-old Britannia in the Mediterranean was a foregone conclusion among the unprejudiced class of Clyde yachtsmen who could not blink the fact that the racing yacht in these days rarely survives twelve months, instead of twenty years, as used to be the case. What the Ailsa may do with Watson's new Valkyrie is quite another story which will not be solved till the Clyde regattas in July next.

The two new cutters will meet there for the first time, and the result of the racing will decide whether Valkyrie or Ailsa will meet your cup defender at New-York in the Autumn. Ailsa's excessive spars are proving rather unruly. She has carried away the jaws of her gaff and smashed one topmast already, and how she will carry her hundred-foot boom in a breeze remains to be seen.

The new forty-rater Fife has built at Fairlie for Mr. Peter Donaldson is ready for launching, and the new forty-rater Watson has designed for Mr. A. B. Walker, being built by the Henderson Brothers, at Glasgow, is getting the finishing touches before launching. These two cutters will afford a rare opportunity of contrasting the merits of the rival designers.

In the absence of new twenty and ten-raters, Fife's new five-rater for Mr. Parker and Watson's new five-rater for Mr. Scott will form another crucial test between two great designers, toward whose new yachts both the Clyde and English Channel look for champions.

The Prince of Wales has been making himself exceptionally popular at Cannes. He has been mixing with the throng with a frankness he does not indulge in at home. A review of yachts, an unknown spectacle in our waters, was held at Cannes, in which twenty steam and forty sailing yachts took part. The Britannia, with the Prince of Wales on board, headed the sailing squadron, and the naval demonstration dear to French tastes created much enthusiasm.

After the review Mr. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner on board his steam yacht White Ladye, and the Prince of Wales was among the guests. Rear Admiral Baron Lagé, President of the Union des Yachts Français, who was present, proposed the toast of Queen Victoria, to which the Prince of Wales replied, and afterward proposed the health of the President of the French Republic. It could hardly have been foreseen that such charming international courtesies should be evoked by the sport of yacht racing.

Fife's new Ailsa had some damage to her copper on her passage out, and had to be docked at Marseilles, a delay which occasioned the liveliest vexation at Cannes and was the cause of the Britannia not being started in some of the races, since it was provided that three yachts should start or there would be no race. But daily interest was kept up at Cannes by the racing of the smaller yachts, so largely supplemented by the small novelties sent out from the Clyde and the English Channel on board steamers. The same craft have also been forwarded to the Mediterranean regattas by railway, but this mode of conveyance only fits boats of a certain size and form. Excessive beam or excessive overhang may unfit the small craft for railway carriage, and there is some suspicion that the designers' model will have to be modified so as to combine speed on the water and easy stowage in a railway truck.

This is another unexpected issue of the progress of events, and which may sometimes be of service in promoting sport in your own inland waters.

The Herreshoff 10-rater Dakotah, built for Mr. Henry Allen of the Clyde, is sustaining her reputation for speed at the Mediterranean regattas by beating the French and other yachts. The Dakotah won Mr. Ogden Goelet's cup for yachts from 5 to 20 tons. She beat the French yacht Bebelle, 20 tons, but while the Dakotah, by French measurement, is rated at 7.8 tons, she is 10 rating by the British rule. The French rule has been quite incomprehensible to strangers at the Mediterranean regattas. Fife's Ailsa is rated at 170 tons, the Britannia, at 110 tons, the Corsair at 32 tons, while by British rule she is 40-rating, or racing tons, and the Oretta, née the Deerhound, 33 tons, while she was also a British 40-rater.

The new French cutter Sainct-Marcial, according to French rating, is 9.50 tons, and from her excessive spread of canvas it was supposed she would have easily beaten the Dakotah, but couldn't. The Dakotah has a crack crew of amateurs from the Clyde, and could carry her jackyard or club topsail when the others were only able to carry lower canvas.

In the International Cup match, value 4,000 francs, presented by Mr. Ogden Goelet and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for yachts over 5 and not over 20 tons, the Dakotah had some difficulty in shaking off the Bebelle, 20 tons, and the Sainct-Marcial, 9.50. However, the Dakotah headed the Bebelle and the Sainct-Marcial's lower mast was blown over the side by a squall. On the same day the International Cup, value 1,000 francs, presented by Mr. Richard Winslow for yachts not over 5 tons, was raced for by the Delanagh, designed by Mr. Watson and built at Glasgow last year; Fife's last year Fleur-de-Lis, and the Contest, a new English boat of this season, and, like the others, a 5-rater. The Delanagh won, but it was a close match, the times of the first two being 1:25:29, 1:26:29, and the Contest, 1:26:36.

Frenchmen are reported not to be born sailors, and far less yachtsmen, but the English yachting amateurs who have gone to the Mediterranean regattas evidently expected they were, and published reports of these regattas are filled with lamentations over the want of regulations, which in our own racing waters are only of a few years standing. The French have one well-known reputation for taking offense at rude remarks, and since these are finding their way into our yachting papers, English yacht owners who have been at Cannes and Nice are protesting against an offense so much at variance with the politeness and hospitality shown to strangers at the Mediterranean ports.

Mr. F. W. L. Popham, owner of the English forty-rater Corsair, which cutter had an invitation from the French authorities to lay up in Toulon all last Winter, has taken occasion to remonstrate against the spirit shown in communications from the Mediterranean to the English press. The grumbling John Bull is pretty well known over the Continent, so it could hardly be expected that he would show up prominently among yacht-racing amenities.

It has to be remembered that the fashion which the presence of the Prince of Wales in the Mediterranean last Spring encouraged to the extent of making it at the present time "the yachting rage," is so new and so novel that British crews not speaking foreign languages imagine their behests are not listened to, when the fact is that the imaginary offenders do not know a single word of the voluble language addressed to them.

There is hardly a Mediterranean port of note which has not been invaded by a British steam or sailing yacht this Spring, no doubt much to the advantage of the traders of the port, and to the visitors, whose insular prejudices have never been previously shocked.

An unexpected difficulty has turned up in connection with these Mediterranean trips in the insuring of yachts going on a voyage, unless the Captain carries the certificate of a master mariner. Of course, a master mariner is easily procurable for a steam yacht or a snug sailing cruiser, but the trouble comes in when a heavily rigged yacht like the Britannia or the Ailsa goes to the Mediterranean.

A Captain with a certificate has to be taken, but he is of no use to race the yacht, and since very few racing Captains have certificates, a racing Captain has to be carried as well. But in the event of meeting heavy weather on the passage the racing Captain, it would be found, was the best man to sail an unruly vessel.

A few of our yacht owners get "coached" by tutors, and pass the examinations needful to get a master mariner's certificate, but their crews somehow don't believe in their navigation. Mr. T. B. C. West, for whom the forty-rater Queen Veal was built, held a master mariner's certificate, and navigated his big yawl Wendur all through a Mediterranean cruise.

Jasper's Baseball Schedule.

The Jasper baseball team of Manhattan College promises to be the best for years. Preparations are being made to have Manhattan Oval entirely fenced in before the first home game. In addition to this decided change, it is contemplated to erect a grand stand. The sale of season tickets under the supervision of Manager Edward C. Podwin will soon commence.

The following schedule has been arranged:

April 3, New-York, at the Polo Grounds; April 4, University of Vermont, at Manhattan Oval; April 5, Union University, at Manhattan Oval; April 6, Newarks, at Newark; April 13, Auchebout, at Manhattan Oval; April 18, Troy, (Eastern League,) at Troy; April 20, Trinity College, at Manhattan Oval; April 24, Wesleyan College, at Manhattan Oval; April 27, Orange Athletic Club, at East Orange; May 1, Allegheny College, at Allegheny; May 4, Willet's Point, at Manhattan Oval; May 6, Murray Hills, at Manhattan Oval; May 8, Leontines, at Manhattan Oval; May 11, open; May 15, Troy Technology, at Troy; May 18, Oritani Field Club, at Hackensack; May 22, Oritani Field Club, at Manhattan Oval; May 23, Union University, at Schenectady; May 25, Villanova College, at Manhattan Oval; May 30, Trinity College, at Hartford; May 30, Murray Hills, at Manhattan Oval; June 1, Elizabeth Athletic Club, at Elizabeth; June 5, open; June 8, Villanova College, at Manhattan Oval; June 15, Meriden, at Meriden; June 19, Franklin and Marshall College, at Manhattan Oval; June 22, Willet's Point, at Willet's Point.

Amherst's Baseball Games.

AMHERST, Mass., March 24.—The manager of the Amherst College baseball nine has given out the schedule for the coming season. The college team will open with a week of practice games on the home grounds with a professional team from Springfield. The following are the college games to be played: April 24, Wesleyan, at Amherst; April 27, Harvard, at Amherst; May 2, Colgate, at Amherst; May 4, Tufts, at Amherst; May 8, Williams, at Amherst; May 10, Lafayette, at Amherst; May 11, Brown, at Amherst; May 13, Yale, at New-Haven; May 15, Yale, at Amherst; May 18, Trinity, at Hartford; May 22, Harvard, at Cambridge; May 24, Dartmouth, at Amherst; May 25, Dartmouth, at Amherst; May 30, Williams, at Williamstown; June 4, Holy Cross, at Worcester; June 6, Trinity, at Amherst; June 6, Wesleyan, at Middletown, June 8, Murray Hills, at Amherst; June 11, Holy Cross, at Amherst; June 14, Dartmouth, at Hanover; June 15, Dartmouth, at Hanover; June 18, Brown, at Amherst; June 22, Williams, at Amherst; June 24, Williams, at Williamstown.

Fordham's Team Chosen.

The rivalry among the candidates for the 'Varsity ball team of Fordham College was especially marked this year. The men have been at work nearly two months, and those who are to represent Fordham on the diamond this year have been picked as follows: Catchers, Hayes and Reilly; pitchers, Sinnott, Tracey, and O'Connor; first base, Delehanty, (Captain;) second base, Lamb; third base, Leavey; short stop, Wagoner; left field, Boyle; centre field, Downes; right field, Romadka; substitutes, Fisher, McVoy, and Boylan.

The season opens Thursday with a game with the University of Vermont. The team will continue to train under the supervision of Mr. Daniel Kieran of '87 fame at Fordham.

Preparing for Glove Contests.

"Mick" Dunn is hard at work down at Coney Island preparing himself for his twenty-five-round bout with Joe Walcott, which will be decided April 3 before the Seaside Athletic Club. He is confident that he will pull down the long end of the purse. Walcott is out in the West traveling with a vaudeville company. His manager, Tom O'Rourke, writes to the club officials saying that Walcott is in the best of condition, and not the least bit disturbed over the probable outcome of the battle. The bout between Peirce and Leonard ought to be inter

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

Final Games in Most of the Tournaments Now Being Rolled.

CLOSE RACE BY HARLEM TEAMS

Three Ties for First Place on Republican Alleys—Parke, Davis & Co.'s Second Successive Victory.

Two more bowling tournaments came to a close last week, after a successful season. Parke, Davis & Co.'s team captured first prize for the second successive season in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. Dodge & Olcott and Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s teams are tied for second prize. Dodge & Olcott have made a grand up-hill fight, and through their steady playing put themselves in a fair position to carry off second prize at the deciding of the ties, to be rolled on Reid's alleys next Saturday afternoon. There is some talk among the players of starting a sub-tournament, but as yet no definite action has been taken.

The concluding series of games in the Harlem Republican Club tournament will be commenced this week. There are many interesting ties. Winsor I., New-York II., and New-York I. teams are on even terms for first place, with two games to be played for each. Lotus and Phoenix I. teams are tied for fourth place, and have the same chance of taking second prize.

In the Uncle Sam tournament, Orchard carried off the championship honors, with thirteen victories and one defeat, also having the high score of 1,007 pins and the astonishing average of 917 for fourteen games. Foege and Wilckens of the same club win first and second individual prizes.

Paradise team has a clear road to victory in the Petersdorf House tournament. Amity and Social teams are having it nip and tuck for second prize. Tuscarora must be contented with fourth prize, as it can hardly gain on the leaders.

In the Brooklyn National Tournament Fearless and Echo teams are tied for first prize, with Osceola and Salamander on even terms for second prize.

There are six clubs tied in the Flatbush tournament. Kings County Wheelmen are yet lacking a defeat, while Flatbush II. and Clover teams are tied for second place. Flatbush I. is giving Melrose a hard fight for fourth place honors.

Following are the records of the clubs in the leading tournaments:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION, (Completed.)

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Parke, Davis & Co.	18	4	787
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	16	6	793
Dodge & Olcott	16	6	820
Lanman & Kemp	15	7	768
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	14	8	780
India Rubber Comb Company	12	10	843
Merck & Co.	11	11	828
Colgate & Co.	11	11	741
Seabury & Johnson	8	14	694
Powers & Weightman	7	15	714
R. W. Robinson & Son	4	18	733
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	22	636

HARLEM REPUBLICAN TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Winsor I.	9	3	929
New-York II.	9	3	921
New-York I.	9	3	938
Lotus	8	4	924
Phoenix I.	8	4	943
Winsor II.	8	6	901
Bachelor	8	6	854
Standard	7	7	917
Puritan	6	8	880
Grip	5	7	836
Lincoln I.	4	8	896
Lincoln II.	4	8	904
Clique	4	8	821
Harlem	4	10	867
Phoenix II.	3	11	880

UNCLE SAM TOURNAMENT, (Completed.)

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Orchard	13	1	1,007
Empire	12	2	928
Fidelia	11	3	936
Rosedale	10	4	948
Manhattan	6	8	886
Golden Gate	6	6	951
Oriental	6	6	915
Krakehila	7	7	903
Gotham	6	8	783
Spartan	5	8	856
Cyclone	5	9	906
Palmetto	5	9	895
Bleecker	3	11	810
Rumbo	2	12	820
Aurania	1	13	783

PETERSDORF HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Paradise	10	1	808
Amity	8	2	810
Social	8	3	745
Tuscarora	5	5	830
Doctors	3	8	708
Columbus	2	9	746
Henrietta	1	10	711

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Fearless	15	5	872
Echo	15	5	871
Osceola	14	6	918
Salamander	14	6	889
Adelphi	13	5	878
Orchard	12	8	841
Ivanhoe	12	8	888
Pen Knight	12	8	878
Waverly	12	8	872
Prospect	10	8	918
Reinecke	9	9	878
Herkimer	9	11	889
Parkville	8	12	891
South Paw	8	12	864
Harmony	8	12	856
Pelham	7	13	844
Clermont	6	13	819
Evergreen	6	14	817
Clover	5	14	853
Flatbush	5	15	798
Troya	5	15	903

FLATBUSH TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Kings County Wheelmen	4	0	927
Flatbush II.	3	1	815
Clover	3	3	814
Orion I.	3	3	810
Melrose	2	2	870
Flatbush I.	2	2	818
Orion II.	2	4	815
Belmont	1	1	776
Union	1	3	880
Star	0	2	762
New Idea	0	2	741

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE, (Two-Men Tournament.)

	Series Won.	Series Lost.	High Score.
Orange A.C.	2	0	373
Montclair	2	0	352
Riverside A.C.	1	0	422
South Orange	2	1	359
Y. M. C. A., Orange	1	1	338
Roseville A.A.	1	1	383
N. Republican	0	2	344
Chatham	0	3	342

Bank Clerk Bowlers to Dine.

The annual banquet and presentation of prizes of the Bank Clerk's Bowling League will be held at the New-Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Wednesday evening. There will be covers laid for 150 persons. All the prominent bank Presidents have been invited to attend.

COLUMBIA'S IMPROVED CREW.

Has Moved Into Macy Cottage and Is Doing Good Work.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew has at last taken up quarters at the Macy villa, on Cathedral Heights. Under Coach Peets's supervision, the crew rows every afternoon and is showing remarkable improvement. All interested in aquatics at the college herald the approach of Spring and warm weather with joy, for it will enable the crews to go on the Harlem, and not until then can the real merits of the crews be gauged by outsiders.

The invitation from Nyack to hold the Pennsylvania-Columbia-Cornell college race on the Tappan Zee is received with favor by Columbia. The choice of that course would furnish a signal advantage to Columbia, for it could easily rent one of the larger yachthouses, establish permanent training quarters, and thus acquire a familiarity with the course which would prove a great help.

The proposed scheme for an intercollegiate bicycle association has met with instant favor at Columbia. The organizers propose to hold the meet at about the same time that the Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet is held, in the latter part of May. Should this new plan be adopted, the two-mile bicycle race will be dropped from the events on the intercollegiate programme. Columbia will be well represented by Fuller, Baxter, Howard, and Williams as long-distance riders, while in the short distance, Bird, Fearing, and Williams ought to prove fast men.

Capt. H. G. Chatain, '96, of the track athletics team has arranged a series of games by which he hopes to bring out new material and to stimulate the present candidates to better work. The first set will be held on April 27 at Columbia Oval. All the games will be handicap, and to the winners handsome silver cups will be given. The second set will be held on May 4, open to all amateurs, thus affording opportunity to gauge Columbia men by other standards. The annual Columbia games will be held on May 11, when silver cups will be awarded to the winners. The crucial test comes on May 18, when Columbia athletes will be pitted against the representatives of old Nassau.

BROOKLYNS WIN THE MATCH.

Are Now Champions of Metropolitan Chess League.

The final match in the inter-club competition of the Metropolitan Chess League was played Saturday night at the Union Square Hotel between the City and the Brooklyn Chess Clubs. The latter came out victorious by the score of 4½ to 3½, and is now the champion of the league for the present year, and will be presented with a trophy offered by Julius Livingstone, President of the league and of the City Club.

The City Club was first to score by virtue of Delmar's brilliant victory over Richardson. The moves of the game follow:

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Delmar. White.	Richardson. Black.	Delmar. White.	Richardson. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	Q—R5	Kt—KB sq
P—K3	P—K3	PxB	Kt—Q2
B—Q3	P—QB4	R—K3	P—KR3
P—QKt3	Kt—KB3	Kt—Kt5 ch	K—R sq
Kt—KB3	Kt—B3	KtxBP ch	K—R2
Castles	B—Q3	R—K3	R—KKt sq
B—Kt2	PxP	Kt—KB3	B—QKt2
PxP	Castles	BxKt	KxB
P—QR3	Q—B2	Kt—Kt5—ch	K—R sq
R—K sq	P—QKt3	KtxBP—ch	K—R2
QKt—Q2	R—K sq	Q—Kt6 mate	
Kt—K3	BxKt		

Showalter lost a rook to Pillsbury through a miscalculation, and soon afterward resigned. Ferris lost two pieces for a rook to De Visser. These two victories put Brooklyn ahead.

Halpern squared things for the City Club by defeating Tatum. It looked then as though the City Club would win, but for a short time only. Bampton against Rocamora was a rook to the good, but the Quaker relaxed, whereupon Rocamora's passed pawn became so dangerous that Bampton had to content himself with a draw by perpetual check.

Ettlinger's game with Barry looked for a long time as if won for the City Club. The Bostonian, however, beat off the attack. Ettlinger, as a last resort, tried a sacrifice of his bishop, which failed. This game decided the match.

The two remaining games were drawn. Teed emerged from the opening with by far the superior game, but Voigt eventually got out of his difficulties. Eno had good winning chances against Huntington, but took a draw, which was all Brooklyn needed to win the match.

The following is a synopsis of the match:

BROOKLYN.		CITY.	
Pillsbury	1	Showalter	0
Richardson	0	Delmar	1
Barry	1	Ettlinger	0
Rocamora	½	Bampton	½
Teed	½	Voigt	½
Eno	½	Huntington	½
Tatum	0	Halpern	1
De Visser	1	Ferris	0
Total	4½	Total	3½

The following is the final score of the clubs in the tournament:

Club.	Matches Won.	Games Won.
Brooklyn	31	51
City	18	26
Manhattan	2	23½
Metropolitan	2	18
Newark	2	17½
Staten Island	0	4

Average—Brooklyn, 6.2; City, 5.2; Manhattan, 4.7; Metropolitan, 3.6; Newark, 3.5; Staten Island, 0.8.

The best individual score was achieved by E. Delmar of the City Club, who won 4 games and was not defeated.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

Tie Between Companies K and B at Seventh Regiment Armory.

The third competition in the regimental team match, shot on Saturday evening at the Seventh's armory range, resulted in a tie for first honors between the teams representing Company K and Company B. Each got an aggregate score of 127. The match is open to teams of three from each company, excluding those who have armory records of 65 or better, or who have shot on a regimental team. Each competitor had five shots standing and five prone at 200 and 500 yards, respectively. The highest possible score under these conditions is 50.

The Covell trophy will be awarded to the winning team in this match, to be held by it until the first competition in the succeeding year. The highest aggregate in the match wins the prize. The company having the highest aggregate after each competition takes possession of the trophy. The fourth competition is scheduled for April 13. The scores follow:

COMPANY K.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
Private J. A. Barnard	20	24	44
Sergt. C. White	19	24	43
Private P. R. Erving	21	19	40
Total	60	67	127

COMPANY B.

Private G. F. Jacoby	20	25	45
Private E. B. Clark	21	22	43
Private G. H. Clark	18	21	39
Total	59	68	127

COMPANY A.

Private R. S. Hayes	20	23	43
Private W. E. Ward	19	21	40
Sergt. J. R. Cunningham	18	22	40
Total	57	66	123

COMPANY I.

Private A. D. Owen	20	24	44
Private A. B. Ashforth	19	22	41
Private G. D. Arthur	13	23	36
Total	52	69	121

COMPANY F.

Private E. P. Jessup	21	22	43
Private C. E. Dodson	20	22	42
Private L. H. Hawley	13	18	31
Total	54	62	116

COMPANY G.

Private L. S. Petrie	19	25	44
Private J. V. V. Colwell	21	17	38
Corp. G. T. Jenkisson	20	13	33
Total	60	55	115

COMPANY H.

Private M. B. Atkinson	20	22	42
Private F. A. Rooke	9	22	31
Private F. S. Garrett	14	16	30
Total	43	60	103

A rapid-firing match, off shoulder, took place after the team match. The highest possible score is 30 and the distance 200 yards. Corp. Drake of Company F led all other competitors, with a score of 29. The summary follows:

Name.	Score.
Corp. T. Drake, Company F	29
Private W. N. Bavier, Company C	28
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., non-commissioned staff	28
Corp. A. Stevens, Company F	28
Corp. Charles H. Luscomb, Company F	27
Private W. F. Saportas, Company A	27
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Company F	24
Corp. T. D. Scoble, Company C	23
Private W. Bloomfield, Company H	21

Sharpshooters' scores were made by Private B. F. Goodspeed of Company F and Private W. N. Tiernann of Company E. The former made 66 points and the latter 65.

A SHOWER STOPPED THE CYCLING.

Thousands Took Spins, However, in the Early Part of the Day.

The April shower yesterday was not only out of date, but decidedly inopportune, according to 5,000 cyclists in the metropolitan district. It cut in two a day's pastime, sending the wheelmen speeding homeward about 2 o'clock. Up to that hour the conditions for cycling were very favorable, and thousands in Greater New-York took a turn at pedaling.

Central Park, the Boulevard, and Riverside Drive were the most liberally patronized localities this side of the big bridge, while in Brooklyn the riders were seen in the largest numbers on Bedford Avenue, in Prospect Park, and on the Coney Island Boulevard.

During the morning hours there were many ladies awheel on Riverside Drive. The immediate vicinity of Grant's tomb was a popular gathering point, and here hundreds of spidery vehicles were noticed standing at the curbs.

Some of the riders attempted coasting on the return down the first long hill, and one collision was barely averted. The policemen on duty invariably say, "Hey, there!" when a coaster passes, but that is all the good it does.

The young men who delight to "scorch" were in evidence everywhere, as usual. Their favorite stamping ground is the Boulevard, and here they are seen in all sizes, conditions, and ages. They delight to ride as fast as the wind, and many a timid cyclist gets a shock when they whisk by him, dangerously near.

A party of male members of the Michaux Club started on a run to Coney Island at 11 o'clock. They left from the clubhouse and reached Brooklyn via the Twenty-third Street Ferry. They came back in the rain, but, for all that, said they had had a most enjoyable ride. Among the clubs represented in the procession on the Boulevard were the Riverside, Greenwich, New-York Tourist, Gramercy, Harlem, Lexington, Manhattan, and Yorkville.

INSPECTING THE NEW PATH.

Many Brooklyn Cyclers Visit the Coney Island Road.

The cycle path on the way to Coney Island was in better shape yesterday than it has been for some time. The three policemen who have been appointed by the Park Commissioners to patrol the path on bicycles kept a bright lookout that it was not cut up or injured. The policemen attracted a good deal of attention, and when they dismounted and a crowd of wheelmen gathered they were kept busy giving out a card of printed rules. Among them are:

1. Park Paths.—No person shall ride or operate a bicycle or tricycle on the park paths in Prospect Park. Wheelmen walking upon the park paths may push their wheels along said paths, but in no case shall the wheels be taken upon the turf.

2. Regulation of Riding.—Wheelmen must observe the law of the road, keeping to the right of the road and passing vehicles going in the same direction to the left wherever practicable. Coasting is forbidden. Wheelmen must keep their feet upon the pedals and have thorough control of the handle bars of their wheels at all times when riding. When riding at night wheelmen must have a lighted lamp on the front part of their machines.

3. Bicycle Pathway.—Neither horses, carriages, wagons, nor pedestrians shall be allowed on the bicycle pathway. Wheelmen dismounting on the bicycle pathway must remove their wheels from the graded surface to the turf until ready to remount.

4. Rate of Speed.—No wheelman shall ride at a rate of speed exceeding eight miles an hour in the park, or ten miles an hour on the parkway, the park, or ten miles an hour on the parkway, between the park and Coney Island. Racing on the bicycle pathway is hereby prohibited.

The rules were issued by Commissioner Squier.

Almost all the prominent clubs were represented during the day, including the "scorchers" of the Kings County Wheelmen, the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and members of the Century, Liberty Wheelmen, Bedford Cycle Club, Amity Wheelmen, Falcon Wheelmen, Long Island Wheelmen, and the Montauks, which included their coming racing cracks "Billy" McGurn and "Billy" Tate, who are riding in excellent form.

Runs to distant places were also indulged in by many of the clubs. The Belmont Wheelmen of the Twenty-sixth Ward took a run to Freeport under the captaincy of Thomas Sherlock. About a dozen members of the Montauk journeyed to Hicksville, L. I., and were pretty well drenched by the rain when they returned to the clubhouse. The Twenty-third Regiment Cycling Club had a spin to Washington Heights, which was attended by about ten members. Capt. "Joe" Talbot of the Bedford Cycle Club piloted a few members of the club to Lake Success. The party included "Joe" Greene, "Dunc" Graham, Walter Graham, Wilson Smith, George Titus, and Wilbur French.

Park Commissioner Squier will have the finishing touches on the Coney Island cycle path commenced to-day. It is rumored in Brooklyn cycling circles that the Commissioner has stated that he would expend $2,000 additional on the path. The wheelmen hope this is so, but nobody had verified the report yesterday. The fund for the completion of the path amounted to $3,500 and was contributed principally by the wheelmen of Greater New-York.

Road Run Over Relay Race Route.

One of the pleasantest road runs indulged in yesterday was that of the Hudson County Wheelmen from The Times office, in this city, to the clubhouse of the Passaic Falls (N. J.) Wheelmen. The ride was over the route selected as the first relay in The New-York Times tri-State 150-mile relay bicycle race, from this city to Philadelphia. The run was open to all cyclists and many joined in along the route. Among those of the Hudsons who started from The Times office were Edward H. Smith, O. W. Cobanks, George Hartleman, W. H. Vreeland, E. C. Schnitzer, F. V. Lansing, Frank Evans, R. H. Wobcke, W. E. Clark, and Theodore T. Merseles.

The trip was made to familiarize the Hudson County's with the relay, they having taken charge of The Times race which is scheduled for June 8. The other relays will be covered before the race in a like manner. The route followed by the party was through Jersey City, Newark, Passaic Bridge, Passaic, Paterson, to Passaic Falls. The exact distance was twenty-five miles. The start was made at 9:30, and no attempt was made to set a fast pace.

Select Few's First Road Run.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—The Select Few held its first run of the season to-day to Little Falls. The start was made at 9 o'clock this morning from Washington Park, and the route taken was through Belleville, Essex, Avondale, Nutley, Passaic, and Paterson to Little Falls, where dinner was had. Among those in line were Capt. E. C. Eaton, with a large contingent from the Essex County Wheelmen; Capt. A. L. Horry, with many members of the Century Cycle Club, and Peter Bey, with a large delegation from the Cycling Division of the National Turnverein.

Messrs. Eaton and Horry acted as pacemakers. The return trip was made via Montclair and the Oranges. In several places the mud was so thick that many of the wheelmen were obliged to dismount and walk two or three miles.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Albany County Wheelmen of Albany, N. Y., have under way the erection of a clubhouse which will be devoted exclusively to the needs of the members of the club. It is to be a frame structure, 48 by 31 feet, on a lot 44 by 187 feet, on Madison Avenue, east of Allen Street. The contract calls for its completion early in May. The house is to contain billiard and smoking rooms, a shower bath, locker rooms, kitchen and pantry, and on two sides will be a veranda ten feet in width. The cost of the house will be $5,000. This club is the youngest of the bicycle clubs of Albany.

—A meeting of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association will be held this evening in the Eagle Building. The wheelmen's parade on June 15, at the formal opening of the cycle path, is the subject to be discussed. There is a well-defined opposition to Charles H. Luscomb acting as Marshal of the parade, and something may be also said about this.

—The new Board of Governors of the Kings County Wheelmen had its first meeting last night. The future policy of the club was discussed in an informal way. Nothing will be announced until after its next meeting.

—The leading society people of Brooklyn will be seen at the Cycle Club's ball. It will take place on April 17, at the Clermont Avenue Rink. The invitations have just been issued, and are said to be very elaborate.

—It was rumored yesterday that the Riverside Wheelmen had secured a lease of a valuable lot in Sixty-sixth Street, near the Boulevard, and would commence the erection thereon at once of a fine clubhouse.

—Frank Waller, the long-distance professional rider, is training daily on Riverside Drive and the Boulevard.

Interscholastic Nines to Play.

The schedule of games in the Interscholastic Baseball League has been completed, and all except one contest will take place at Berkeley Oval. This is set for May 2, in the second section, on the Drisler grounds, and will be between the Cutler and the Drisler nines. The schedule follows: First Section—April 23, Harvard vs. Berkeley; April 30, Collegiate vs. Woodbridge; May 7, Columbia Grammar vs. Barnard; May 14, winner of first-mentioned game vs. winner of the second; May 21, winner of the game of May 7 vs. winner on May 14. Second Section—April 25, Condon vs. Columbia Institute; May 2, Cutler vs. Drisler; May 9, De La Salle vs. Hamilton; May 16, winner on April 25 vs. winner on May 2; May 23, winner on May 9 vs. winner on May 16. The final game for the championship will take place at the Oval on May 31, between the winners of the two sections. Games scheduled on Thursdays will be played on Mondays in case of rain, and those set for Tuesdays will be decided on Wednesday, under the same circumstances.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Election of officers of Cycling Department of Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Boulevard.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club pool match, at 1,255 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Baseball.—Columbia College at Princeton.

Shooting.—New-Jersey League at Springfield, N. J.

Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Yachting.—Meeting New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M. Meeting New-Jersey Yacht Club.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League.

Dinner to Bicycling Division of New-York Athletic Club, at clubhouse.

Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.

Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.

Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club pool match.

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THE SULKY IN POLITICS

Opposition to Light-Harness Racing Has Stirred Up the Horsemen.

PLANS FOR A DEFENSIVE LEAGUE

National Convention to be Held at Cleveland—Turfmen Are Not a Unit on the Betting Question.

From present appearances the ever-progressive sulky is destined to become a political factor. For the introduction of this novel element in the administration of public business the Constitutional Convention that revised the organic law of this State last year is largely responsible. It is not likely that the members of that body were inspired by any personal animus for the great American sport of harness racing. Nor is it at all probable that any of the 109 delegates who voted for the now celebrated anti-betting amendment had any notion of the tremendous rumpus that would follow the ratification of their suggestion. For all that, the small cloud which gathered over the Capitol building at Albany on that eventful Friday of September, 1894, has spread till it darkens the turf world, not only of this Commonwealth, but a large section of the Republic.

Aimed primarily at such abuses as poolrooms in the cities, which have never had to do with trotting, electric-light, and Winter racing, at which the gallopers have been made the vehicle for much iniquity, the amendment was no sooner passed than it was found to be a direct menace to what is popularly known as "legitimate racing."

Experts in jurisprudence like Gen. B. F. Tracy, who is a loyal friend of the trotter, declared that the moment the Ives pool law became inoperative, as it must under the new régime, it would be unlawful to conduct any public trials of speed for a money consideration. This is the present legal condition of both branches of racing, and the one which the Percy-Gray bill, now under consideration, seeks to relieve.

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The discussion which has arisen from the present aspect of the turf in New-York State has stirred up the horsemen of the country at large, and the effort is being made to unite the voting strength of those who favor the race track, so that the tide of opposition may advance no further. It is hoped by the leaders of the movement for a national sporting league that the convention which is to meet at Cleveland April 9 will be sufficiently representative to attract the attention of the politicians and induce them to call a halt in this crusade against the turf. At the present time those who are directly interested in the breeding and development of light-harness stock are most active in arranging for the convention. They hope, however, to secure the co-operation of the running turfmen, and ultimately those who conduct other professional sports. Up to this time the executive work has been of a preliminary nature, but letters and advices from the headquarters at Cleveland indicate that many prominent men of affairs have signified their intention of giving the proposed league their personal support.

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An experienced observer of everything connected with racing in this city, in speaking of the coming convention remarked: "One thing which I hope the delegates will avoid is any expression of opinion regarding the betting feature of the turf. The pool box cannot be made a political issue, for the majority of the voters, especially in the Eastern and Middle States, are against it. There is plenty of encouragement for the owners of fast horses in the large stake and purses that await them at the hundreds of meetings already arranged for this season. The speculative side of the case must take care of itself, or be left to the decision of each State. If the men who meet at Cleveland next month are wise they will confine themselves to considering the best method of preserving the breeding interest and keeping the turf free from any violation of existing laws. These are questions which are of national importance, and, if the Legislature of any State grants a betting license to trotting associations or jockey clubs, then such a league as is contemplated should see to it that there is no abuse of the privilege."

It is no secret that turfmen are not a unit on this vexed question of the pool box. Taking the Driving Club of New-York as a specimen brick, the President, Andrew Miller, is in favor of public betting, and would like to see it carried on at Fleetwood Park without let or hindrance. The Vice President of the club, Gen. Jacob Baiz, who is also a keen sportsman, declares himself against every form of speculation, and says he will never consent to anything that might be held a violation of the new Constitution.

There is an ancient and honorable body called the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, which from its organization has refused to permit pool selling or bookmaking in connection with the contests for the stakes it has offered. Yet all the breeders are not total abstainers from the fascination of backing one's opinion, such men as C. J. Hamlin and Monroe Salisbury being plungers of the most pronounced type. The same thing is true of the trainers, though strangely enough some drivers that are supposed to win large sums in the ring, have expressed themselves as against the continuance of this adjunct to their business. During the meeting at Cumberland Park, Nashville, last October John A. Goldsmith said: "I would about as soon see no pool box, for it takes so much attention that I believe one is a loser in the long run. Of course, I have won money at times, but the habit grows till I feel like betting on every heat, and the race as well. This often interferes with my work in the sulky, and I know that I have lost races that might have resulted in my favor if there was nothing else to think about except attending to the horses."

M. E. McHenry, who is also known to be a heavy investor on the outcome of contests in which he takes part, said practically the same thing at the close of last season. Other reinsmen of lesser note have made a similar confession this Winter. One of them, who has a public stable at Fleetwood Park, expressed himself a few days ago to this effect: "If I had let the poolbox alone last year I would have made some money, but all the profit went in trying to guess the winners."

Budd Doble, who at one time was as much of a plunger as either Goldsmith or McHenry, never hestitates nowadays to put himself on record as the foe of gambling on the trotting track. With him it is a case of the burnt child dreading the fire, for back in the seventies, when Goldsmith Maid was queen and he was premier knight of the sulky, veterans of the Grand Circuit tell how Doble and his partner, "Barney" Jackman, dropped a small fortune when the Maid suffered defeat.

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While the name Sporting League was adopted in England by the prototype of the body which is to be formed on this side of the Atlantic, there are some well-grounded objections to the use of the British title. Joseph Cain Simpson, the most prominent turf writer in California, discourses on this point as follows: "I am anxious that the effort should not be adversely handicapped by a name which in the opinion of a large number of people of the United States implies a stigma. 'Sporting' is a word which has a very different significance here from what it bears in England." In the opinion of Mr. Simpson the name "Sportsman" is much more in keeping with the aims of the league. He cites Webster's definition of this word, "One who pursues the sports of the field," and says of the other: "The lowest grade of 'short-card' manipulators glory in the epithet, and respond to an inquiry regarding their business with the answer 'sporting man.'"

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The promoters of the American League have issued a bulletin under recent date to correct an impression which has gone abroad to the effect that it is being organized solely for the benefit of the turf. W. H. Gocher, who has been a prime mover in the matter, devotes his pen entirely to the trotters, but says that "the admirers of all legitimate sports are not only invited to attend, but are wanted, and every club in the country, whether it be an athletic, a bicycle, or a yachting club, should send delegates to the Cleveland convention."

Up to this time the chief support for this concentration of the sporting interest has come from horsemen. Since the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association selected P. P. Johnston and H. C. McDowell to represent it, the Lexington Racing Association has chosen Col. E. F. Clay and J. M. Camden to accompany their neighbors of the light-harness fraternity. New-York, Buffalo, Rochester, Springfield, Hartford, and Saginaw, constituting the greater part of the Grand Circuit, have also decided upon the men to carry their banner to Cleveland, while the local contingent will be represented by William Edwards and C. F. Emery, both reputable turfmen of the Forest City. It is proposed that, as soon as the national organization is completed, State leagues should also be established, with branches in each district.

OUT WITH FAST STEPPERS.

Driving on the Boulevard—The Five Cities' Circuit.

With the prospect of at least two good meetings at Fleetwood Park this season, the members of the Driving Club find their way to the grounds at Morrisania whenever the roads up town are at all fit for an outing. The first of the week is, by common consent, the time when the leading spirits among the local trotting contingent gather at the clubhouse, and a considerable number took advantage of the pleasant weather yesterday forenoon to visit the track. Among them were some of the officers and members of the Executive Committee, as Gen. Jacob Baiz, Vice President; Stephen H. Mason, Jr., Treasurer; "Ed" S. Hedges, Secretary, and H. R. Murray, who is always ready to do yeoman service for his favorite sport.

Secretary Hedges made his first appearance in several weeks, having been kept indoors by a cold which took the form of pneumonia and laid him aside from active work. During his convalescence he prepared the programme for the series of Spring meetings, arranged last month by the representatives of tracks along the Atlantic coast. He was chosen Secretary of this circuit, which at first included New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Recently Island Park, Albany, joined the circuit, so that the calendar as now constituted extends over eight weeks. The purses are, with few exceptions, worth $500 each, and the classes have been made to suit the views of the various associations composing the series. After the three tracks at Baltimore and the two at Philadelphia have had their innings the sulkies come to Fleetwood the second week in June. The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn follows, its dates being June 18 to 21, inclusive.

As soon as the condition of the ground at Fleetwood will permit, the track will receive its usual preparation for speeding. The top covering of manure which is put on every Winter not only keeps the soil from washing away with the Spring rains, but renders the footing more lively after it is worked in thoroughly with the loam. Meantime, the trainers are able to keep their charges in exercise over the soft surface, and give them an occasional brush where the going is firmer.

From present indications, there will be more drivers and a larger number of horses at the track this year than ever before. The professionals are always well cared for at Fleetwood, and when any one of them meets with misfortune he is sure to find the friend in need among the members of the club. When George H. Martin was thrown out of the sulky behind King Darlington during Grand Circuit week last September, he received substantial aid in the shape of a good-sized purse. Another opportunity for testing the generosity of the Driving Club has come more recently from the accident to Jerome Whelpley, who has been at the track ever since he was a lad, and who worked for the late John Murphy. Last Wednesday this trainer sustained a fracture of a leg above the knee while bowling, and the injury will incapacitate him from active service for two months at least. Realizing what a serious loss this will entail to the unfortunate young reinsman, Treasurer Mason has taken the matter of a relief fund in hand. He took a subscription list to the clubhouse yesterday, and in a short time had secured $500 to aid Whelpley.

While New-Yorkers are awaiting the completion of the Speedway, and have little or no opportunity for the full enjoyment of a spin on the road, Brooklyn horsemen have better provided for. The early morning is the time when the crack roadsters are to be seen on the Coney Island Boulevard, as the heavier carriages make it rather dangerous for a high rate of speed when they make an appearance later in the forenoon. Before the rain came yesterday, this broad driveway was alive with swift steppers, the Parkway Driving Club, at Gravesend, being the stopping place for many of those who held the reins over fliers with fast records.

Among the horsemen to take advantage of the bright sunshine that preceded the rain was John D. Adams, who has just purchased a fine pair of trotters from Col. Lawrence Kip of this city. They are the bay mares Princess Mary and Queen Monarch, and a better matched pair would be hard to find. Princess Mary is by Landmark, and was on the turf last season under the name of Julia L., getting a mark of 2:24½, and defeating such good ones as Psyche and Glasseware Girl. Her mate, Queen Monarch, has not been as fully developed, but has scored 2:39¼, and shown her ability to beat 2:30. She is by Star Monarch, a son of Aimonarch, the latter known to fame as the sire of Fantasy's dam.

The exchange of ownership was made through Charles G. Moser, who has a large training stable on the Boulevard, and the mares are still in his care. Mr. Adams took his first ride behind his new roadsters yesterday, and was much pleased with their clever way of going and perfect manner.

At the Kellogg sale last week Brooklyn lost one of its fastest trotters when Richard Croker bought Billy A., 2:13¾. In point of speed the City of Churches has been a gainer by the same sale, as it has added a lightning pacer to the list of fleet ones that go down the Boulevard. This is Roscoe, a bay gelding that went under the hammer at Madison Square last Wednesday, and brought $975. A fictitious name was given out at the time, but the real buyer is William Walton, a well-known fancier, who resides on Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. He owns other fast harness racers, and keeps his roadsters at Powers's stable on Sterling Place. Roscoe, his latest acquisition, has a record of 2:12¾, made in a pacing contest at Buffalo last August. The day after the gelding reached his new quarters Mr. Walton drove him down the Boulevard, and showed enough speed to make him a formidable candidate for the coveted title "King of the Road" on Long Island.

The Brooklyn trainers have already filled their stables with most of the material from which they expect to make race winners this year. John W. Driscoll, who has been situated on the Boulevard long enough to be the senior member of the professional staff, looks after a number of good ones, including Green B., 2:21¼; O. K., 2:25½, and a dozen or more well-bred young trotters as yet unknown to fame. He owns the black colt Lowry, two years old, by Lalla Rookh, out of Lady Galway,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Sapho.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The New Boy.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 6 East 23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Caricatures and Symphonies
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—The Ragan Lectures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Nancy & Co.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th St—Day and evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Flams.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Derby Winner.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Scarlet Letter.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Niobe.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. 3:00—D. Christie Murray.
PALMERS, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
33d FOURTH AV—3:00 to 6:00 and 6:00 to 10:00—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	38	37	3:30 P. M.	48	40
6 A. M.	36	36	6 P. M.	43	40
9 A. M.	40	36	9 P. M.	42	40
12 M.	46	38	12 P. M.	42	39

Average yesterday.....38¾
Average last year.....41⅞
Average last fifteen years.....39
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHY NOT STICK TO THE PRINCIPLE?

If we wish to have the principle of "home rule" in local affairs established, we shall have to stick to it, and allow it to be applied even when some temporary advantage might be gained by its violation.

One of the most serious complaints made against the Legislature in behalf of this city has been evoked by the practice of passing mandatory acts increasing municipal expenditures or imposing new ones without allowing any discretion in the matter to local authority. The practice is a bad one and the complaint is just, and it makes no difference whether the proposed expenditure is a wise one or not. The principle is the same in all cases, and should be applied uniformly.

Those who withdraw their opposition to the bill making an increase in the salaries of firemen in this city, on the ground that they deserve and ought to have the increase, make a mistake. If the increase is just it should be authorized, not required, and the proper local authorities should make it. If an exception to the principle is made in this case, there is no answer to the demand for making one in any other case, and its application becomes a mere matter of opinion as to the merits of the thing proposed to be done by the Legislature. The essence of the principle is that the local authorities are the best judges of the merits of the thing to be done, and the Legislature should leave them to do it.

Some of the "reform element" of Troy are supporting the iniquitous police bill for that city on the ground that the situation is exceptional. They are willing that the Mayor should be deprived of the power of appointment in this case, because bad things have happened in Troy, and they do not have confidence in the present Mayor. A party majority in the Legislature is liable at any time to charge that bad things are done in cities under the control of the other party, and to declare lack of confidence in their Mayors. That is, in fact, the pretext on which all encroachments upon local self-government have been made, and if the plea is allowed the principle of "home rule" goes by the board.

The Mayor of Troy ought to have the authority proper to his office, whether he will exercise it wisely or not, and the people of Troy should be given to understand that it depends upon them what kind of government they will have. Until they do understand that, they are liable to elect bad Mayors and allow party machines to run over them, and to get all the consequences of bad government, without having "home rule." If the power and the responsibility are left in their own hands, when they suffer the consequences of bad government, they may learn to stop supporting party tickets blindly and insist upon having decent men to vote for. The Troy Police bill is one of the worst specimens of the violation of a sound principle, on the plea that an exceptional situation requires it, and so long as that plea is allowed every city not controlled by the party that controls the Legislature will present an exceptional situation in the eyes of a majority of that body, and there will be no "home rule" for cities.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Mr. J. H. Eckels, who is a lawyer as well as a financial officer, has an article in the March number of The Forum, with the title, "The Business World Versus the Politicians." The title is a good one, and suits not only the article, but the situation. The American elections are the assizes of the people, and the case which must sooner or later be tried in that great court is the one described by Mr. Eckels's phrase. The subject discussed by the Controller of the Currency is the sentiment of the country with reference to the legal-tender notes of the Government. He finds that sentiment strong already and growing steadily stronger against these notes under their present conditions. The sober people of the country, who earn their own living, pay their debts, and by skill, enterprise, energy, and foresight determine the progress of the Nation, develop its resources, extend its commerce, and lay the foundations of its greatness, are disgusted with these notes. They find in them an inextinguishable element of uncertainty and risk in all business calculations, which no prudence can provide for and no effort can overcome.

"The man," says Mr. Eckels, "who does not know or feel that every day this sentiment is growing stronger and steadily crystallizing into a public feeling which must prove irresistible is a poor reader of the columns of the press, an unappreciative hearer of conversation by plain citizens, and he is not a frequenter of places of business." He points out the inevitable consequences of the continuance of the legal-tender notes as a part of the currency. He cites the facts brought out by The Times as to the cost to which the legal tenders have already subjected the Nation, and shows how much less costly would have been the funding of the notes into interest-bearing bonds payable in fixed amounts at a definite time, with interest that could be calculated. And he declares that the time is not distant when the business men "without regard to political parties, are certain to act in unison for the preservation of national credit and rightful individual interests."

We sincerely hope that Mr. Eckels's prediction is well founded. We are persuaded that the sentiment which he recognizes exists, and that it has grown notably stronger within the past year. It would be strange if it were not so, when the opening months of 1895 saw the country trembling on the verge of panic, solely because of the operation of the legal-tender notes upon the Treasury and the effect of the condition of the Treasury on public opinion at home and abroad. But we are a people who have weak memories and take short views. Already a certain number of business men have so far forgotten the peril from which the courage of the President rescued them that they are wondering whether he did not pay one-quarter of 1 per cent. too much for their safety. We are by no means sure that if things go comfortably until Congress meets again the business men will not look on indifferently when the inevitable agitation for free silver begins, and will arouse themselves only when foreign capitalists give signs of alarm. Unquestionably Mr. Eckels is right in thinking that nothing is really so important to the business of the country as to get rid of the perpetual legal tenders, but whether the business men will recognize that fact and act upon it is for them to say. If they do Congress will respect their wishes. If they do not, the delay will be very costly.

BISMARCK AND THE REICHSTAG.

Kaiser Wilhelm is right. The Reichstag's refusal to offer to Bismarck the courtesy of its congratulations on his birthday was scandalous. It was stupid, asinine, and infra-German.

Bismarck is one of the great figures of history. He was a maker of united Germany. Every German ought to be proud of him and to be proud to do him honor. His retirement and his age should soften differences of political opinion and make Conservatives, Liberals, Centrists, Poles, Radicals, and Socialists all Germans in their greeting to the great man.

Still, it is not necessary to declare representative government a failure because small and bitter men occasionally get the upper hand in a German Reichstag or Yahoo Populists in an American Congress decree an income tax and make a football of the national credit.

TROLLEY AND STEAM ROADS.

While the contest in Connecticut between the old steam railroads and the new electric roads is a matter of great interest to the people of that State, it deserves attention in many other States, where a similar conflict of the old and the new transportation interests will eventually be seen. The thickly settled territory between this city and Boston is a very inviting field for electric railroad ventures, and the opposition of the old roads to the new ones—especially those new ones, completed or projected, which parallel the old—has recently become sharply aggressive.

Two months ago, during the war over grade crossings, the policy of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company with respect to electric lines, even when these lines paralleled the company's lines, was declared to be one of toleration. Vice President Hall then remarked in published statements that his company had not opposed the granting of charters to electric lines directly competing with the steam lines. The steam company had lost some traffic by the operation of these parallels, but, he said, the electric lines which were not parallels had served the company by acting as new feeders.

At the present time, however, Vice President Hall represents the company before the Legislature in opposing the chartering of new electric lines or the extension of such lines already in use, if they virtually parallel the company's service between towns. "Every application for a charter," he says, "which parallels an existing steam railroad outside the limits of a city or large town should be firmly refused. The steam railroads should be allowed to do the business between the towns." Throughout a considerable portion of the area of Connecticut, however, the distance between neighboring towns—the villages and the cities, large and small—is very short, and electric lines which serve the suburbs of one city touch the suburbs of another, so that connection with a similar line from the other city is naturally made. And as the frequent service of such lines is very convenient, cheap, and popular, it will be a very difficult matter to prevent capital from supplying it.

This new opposition was manifested last week in elaborate arguments addressed to the legislative Committee on Railroads at Hartford. The New-Haven Company and the New-England Company ask that the electric roads shall be confined to "their legitimate and proper sphere"; in other words, that they shall not be permitted to parallel a steam railroad, directly or indirectly, outside of the limits of a city or village or to carry passengers "between towns." The old companies say that their vested rights should be protected; that they have expended and are expending millions of money in perfecting their roadbeds and service; that the electric parallel lines use the public highways free of cost; that the old companies have already suffered by this competition, and that the people cannot expect them to run trains frequently and maintain first-class service if a considerable part of the traffic is thus taken from them.

Some of the facts adduced in support of these arguments, however, are not very impressive. The New-Haven Company's list of percentage losses in passenger business between certain cities and suburban villages or neighboring smaller cities, when reduced to terms of money, amounted to about $4,000 per month, and this was shown to be only one-third of 1 per cent. of the New-Haven Company's passenger income. Counsel for the electric companies pointed out that during the three months for which this loss was computed the market value of the New-Haven Company's stock had been increased $15 or $20 a share, and that the company admitted an "increase of its general business" during the same time. "Increased convenience of access to the stations of the road," said he, "increases the through travel and more than compensates for the loss on local fares." The steam companies had asserted that the electric companies and parallel projects were promoted by capitalists and syndicates outside of the State. It was shown, however, that while 30 per cent. of the electric capital was owned in Connecticut, only 28½ per cent. of the steam roads' capital was owned there; that 69 per cent. of the electric shareholders were residents, as compared with 42 per cent. in the case of the New-Haven Company; while the percentages, both of shares and of stockholders, were much smaller in the case of the New-England Company.

There is weight in the plea that electric companies, chartered for the convenience of the people of a city and its suburbs—which may include neighboring villages—and using the public highways substantially without cost, ought not to be authorized to parallel for a considerable distance the trunk lines of an old steam railroad company and thus to deprive that company of profits upon which it relies; for the old steam company—as in the case of the New-Haven Road—has invested and, still is investing very large sums in its plant, upon the reasonable expectation that its business will not thus be diminished or taken away. In the case of the New-Haven Company, the recent policy of the organization with respect to betterments—and especially the elimination of dangerous grade crossings at heavy cost—has been very commendable, and if the company is to be rewarded by considerable losses of traffic, through the operation of parallel trolleys, it may reasonably complain. We do not think, however, that considerable losses for this cause are to be expected. On the other hand, we do not see how the progress of the development of suburban electric roads can be stayed. They do greatly serve the convenience of the people, and they are constructed in response to a popular demand. The question at issue between them and the steam companies in Connecticut is one that well deserves careful deliberation and exhaustive inquiry.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE BILL.

The Republican Legislature at Albany displays a remarkable power of resistance to projects intended to afford relief to the people of this city. The bill of the Tenement-House Commission is an example. The Mulberry Bend Park bill offered by this commission has become a law, and the East Side Small Parks bill and the School Playground bill have passed and are in the Mayor's hands. Evidently it was not worth anybody's while seriously to oppose these measures. The more important bill regulating the construction of tenement houses so as to make them safe and habitable still sticks in the Senate.

It is plain that somebody takes interest enough in the bill to oppose it, and successfully.

Why should Senators and Assemblymen lend a more willing ear to the builders and owners of tenements than to the commission, practically a commission of experts, made so by patient investigation and observation? Why do the opinions of interested landlords and builders outweigh the reasonable and well-supported appeals of the perfectly disinterested gentlemen who are trying to make the dwellings of the poor more comfortable?

This commission bill proposes nothing radical or extreme. Its provisions are set forth in our news columns. To enact a few common principles of humanity into statute law—that is about all there is to it. For one thing, it would make fatal tenement-house fires less frequent. Two men were burned to death in Twenty-fifth Street the other day because of defects this bill seeks to remedy.

The Republican Party professes to be the appointed guardian of the working man. We are surprised to see a Republican Legislature attempt to smother a bill intended to make the workingmen of New-York healthier, happier, and longer lived. It is the old story of the loathsome hypocrisy, we fear, that has always characterized Republican protection to American industries—moneybags gets all the favors, the wage earner "gets left."

The authors of this bill have made concession after concession to its selfish opponents. The time has now come when it ought to go through.

ART IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It has been left for a Western city to take the initiative in an attempt to promote in the schools the development of the art idea in America.

Milwaukee is the town, and the Superintendent of Drawing in its public schools, L. L. Summers, is the man who has evolved a plan whereby the pupils of these educational institutions are to be more or less surrounded with an artistic atmosphere. There are to be lectures on art topics, and pictures, statuary, and other works of an artistic nature are to be talked of, explained, and made familiar to the children in a simple, comprehensive way, so that they may have a certain familiarity, increasing every year, with the great productions of ancient and modern times.

Milwaukee has made a brave beginning and one that any city may well emulate. She has started at the very foundation, where ideas inculcated now cannot fail to be productive of excellent results. The impressions of youth are lasting. To show the beauties of the Greek statues, to give intelligent and simple ideas of their grace, symmetry, and exquisite porportions, is to develop a taste that in after-years will rebel at indifferent or unworthy work. To demonstrate clearly the reasons for the excellence of the paintings of Titian, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Velasquez, and other masters, and familiarize the youthful mind with the grand compositions of the world's art, is to have it demand in after-life the highest standards and to possess an innate and unconsciously inherent desire for the best.

The instillation of such principles cannot fail to have a perceptible effect on the future of American art, in the public as well as in the private life of the people. Exhibitions will possess more attractions for all classes; public museums will have a deeper significance, and with the knowledge and judgment thus acquired, the adornment of parks and municipal buildings will be a matter in which all classes will be interested. Much that is now impossible will become practicable, and the inbred love of the artistic may come to be as much of an American characteristic as it is to-day French or Italian.

Milwaukee, let us say once more, has done well and has set a commendable example that New-York might follow with much profit.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT.

The Agricultural Department has recently published a tabular statement which it calls "an attempt to show the world's wheat production for the years 1891 to 1894." The totals indicate a steadily increasing supply, from 2,369,746,000 bushels in 1891 to 2,590,121,000 in 1894. Unfortunately, however, the estimates of the crops in this country are those which were long ago rejected. Everybody knows that for the last four years our wheat crops have been very much underestimated by the department. The actual excess over the department's figures for the two crops of 1891 and 1892 was about 100,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1893 was larger by at least 50,000,000 bushels than the quantity which the department reported. By almost universal consent the official report for the last year's crop is at least 40,000,000 short of the actual yield.

If the department's figures for this country be corrected, however, in accordance with the estimates now generally received, the increase of the world's crop will still demand attention, the total growing from 2,433,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 2,645,000,000 in 1894, and this increase has had some effect upon prices. The growth of the supply in South America and Russia especially calls for consideration:

	South America.	Russia.
1891	48,805,000	168,846,000
1892	57,292,000	241,579,000
1893	81,453,000	320,734,000
1894	104,000,000	366,000,000

The natural effect of such increases in exporting countries on prices can easily be seen. It may be noted, also, that Russia has this year an export surplus of 192,000,000 bushels of rye, as against 70,000,000 a year ago, and when rye is plentiful and cheap in Europe, as it is now, the consumption of wheat there is affected by the use of this other cereal.

THE NEXT AWARDS OF STARS.

The year 1895 came in with no fewer than twenty-three officers of the army marked on its calendar for retirement for age. These included two of the three Major Generals, two staff department Brigadier Generals, three Colonels of the line, and seven Colonels and two Lieutenant Colonels of the staff corps, with others of lower grades. This meant multifold promotions from that source, including the award of four stars, five commands of regiments, and nine staff Colonelcies.

The promotion of Gen. Schofield to be Lieutenant General accelerated these upward movements, and when he led off with a third star for himself Gen. Ruger's elevation to the rank of Major General quickly followed. For some reason the appointment of a Colonel to be Brigadier General in Gen. Ruger's vacancy was delayed; but there is now ground to believe that it may very soon be made. Only a few weeks hence the retirement of Gen. McCook will call for the award of another double star, and that in turn for another Brigadier General. Meanwhile, and indeed to-morrow, will have come the retirement of Paymaster General William Smith, and then another star there. On May 10 Gen. Casey will reach his sixty-fourth birthday, and a successor to him as Chief of Engineers will have to be appointed. Thus in less than two months there will presumably be a new Major General and five new Brigadiers, making a notable new cluster in place of the one that vanishes into the retired list.

The opinion almost universally held in army circles is that Gen. Merritt will be the new Major General. The senior in rank, an accomplished and competent officer, and distinguished as a division cavalry commander in the civil war, the award would naturally fall to him. But it is a much less easy task to name the next two Colonels of the line who will become Brigadier Generals. In order of relative rank we find Cols. Shafter, Merriam, Bliss, Anderson, Townsend, and Crofton of the infantry; Cols. Wade and Compton of the cavalry, Col. Mason of the infantry, and Col. Closson of the artillery—for it will probably not be necessary to go further down the list for the successful candidates.

The promotion in the Engineer Corps is far enough away to make speculation upon it rather more premature; but for this week's vacancy at the head of the Pay Corps no fewer than five candidates are named. These various promotions in line and staff, with those that result from them throughout the lists, may help to bridge over the interval until the next session of Congress, at which time the plans of reorganization already broached by Secretary Lamont and others may effect much more general advances in the line, especially for company officers.

There is every reason to believe that some of the diamond cutters who arrived on the Majestic were under contract, and that to allow their disembarkation would have been a violation of the law. It is, therefore, eminently proper that they should be sent back. None the less is their case the plainest sort of proof that the law whose provisions make their landing illegal needs instant revision. These men are skilled artisans; their admission would be a distinct benefit to the country; their enforced deportation harms it. In comparison with the average immigrant, who passes the Inspectors without any difficulty, they can claim superiority on half a score of unanswerable arguments. Some of them are said to be "paupers." This is absurd. A man with health and a trade cannot be a pauper where his services are in demand. That such a demand exists here is not denied. They are, therefore, the victims of a law which, in its present form, inflicts wrongs quite as grievous as those its avowed purpose is to remedy.

A LONG-FORGOTTEN ACTOR

He "Created" Many Famous Roles and Visited America Several Times.

An obituary of James Anderson appears in The London Athenaeum, and recalls an actor once well known in both England and America, but who, long before his recent death at the age of eighty-six, had passed from the memories of theatregoers. He was, however, at one time considered one of the most promising of Macready's recruits, and occupied during some years a prominent position. He made his début in London at Covent Garden, then under Macready's management, on Sept. 30, 1837, as Florizel in "The Winter's Tale," and won golden opinions for the ease and propriety of his demeanor and delivery. In "The Woman's Wit" of Sheridan Knowles he was the original Sir Valentine de Grey, and on March 7, 1839, the original Mauprat in Bulwer's "Richelieu." He remained at Covent Garden under the Mathews and Vestris management, being the original Fernando in Knowles's "John of Procida" and Charles Courtly in Boucicault's "London Assurance." As Bassanio in "The Merchant of Venice" he opened under Macready at Drury Lane, where he played original parts in Jerrold's "Prisoners of War" and Gerald Griffin's "Gisippus." On the 23d of May, 1842, he appeared as Othello, Orlando, Captain Absolute, Harry Dornton, Posthumus, and Faulconbridge followed. In Browning's "Blot in the 'Scutcheon" he was the first Mertoun. In 1843-4 he was with Phelps and Vandenhoff at Covent Garden, and at the Haymarket was (Oct. 20, 1845,) the original Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons."

In 1846 he went to America, opening as Othello at the Park Theatre, New-York. In 1848 America was revisited. In January, 1850, he began a management of Drury Lane, in the course of which he produced "Ingomar," playing the title rôle. In his two seasons of mangement he is said to have lost over £9,000. In 1853, and again in 1858, he was in America. In London, subsequently, he played principally at the Standard. In 1884 he played, at the Surrey, Jack Cade in the second act of "King Henry VI." In September, 1873, he played Antony at Drury Lane.

From that time he disappears from the stage. He wrote some dramas now wholly forgotten. His strong and portly figure and his thick white hair were long conspicuous at the Garrick Club, at which, however, his marvelously strong and resonant voice was seldom heard, as he was taciturn of disposition. After about fifty years' membership of the club he was no more seen there, an assault for the purpose of robbery between the club and his rooms at the Belford Hotel in Covent Garden, where he died, injuring him so severely as to prevent him from stirring forth.

Cats Are Hard to Manage.

An English exhibitor of trained animals, Mr. Leoni Clarke, is reported as saying that, though he has educated all sorts of animals, from lions downward, he has found that the most difficult of them all is the cat. He has to treat these creatures with extraordinary care. A dog is sensible, a monkey accommodating, and a rat either forgives or forgets—but a cat! She is a hopeless bundle of sensibilities. Strike her once, if only by accident, and she will never perform again. Kindness is not only politic, it is absolutely necessary, in the training of cats.

Although thirty cats are sufficient for his entertainment, he has sixty or more with him, for cats are very skittish creatures, and when they take the whim into their heads it is useless to take them on the stage. When Mr. Clarke enters the cage the mewing is prodigious, and he is instantly buried in a moving mantle of cats. It took him four years to train some of his animals before he could put them upon the stage. A parachute cat, which climbs up a rope to the roof of the theatre, and flies down by parachute, is the second which has done the trick. The first became too fat, and fell into bad ways. It is now Jim Corbett, and boxes Mitchell nightly. A curious feature of the show is the way in which the cats walk over a rope of rats and mice and canaries, stepping gingerly between the little fluttering bodies. This mighty forbearance is brought about by training up the cats from kittens in the same cage as the rats and birds. There are only six of his cats that Mr. Clarke dares trust among the rats. The rats and mice come from Java.

Dr. W. H. Tolman's New Sphere.

William H. Tolman, Ph. D., was chosen General Agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor last month. Dr. Tolman is a graduate of Brown University, but took his degree of Ph. D. at the Johns Hopkins, in the departmentof history and politics. Coming to New-York in 1891, he devoted himself to special studies of the social and political problems of a great city. In the Summer of 1893 he was asked by Dr. Parkhurst to become the organizing Secretary of the City Vigilance League. He remained with that organization till his acceptance of the present position.

Dr. Tolman is one of the promoters of the municipal programme conferences, which are being held in the Amity Building, in the city. In connection with Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College, he has prepared the "Handbook of Sociological Information for New-York City." Dr. Tolman has also written the "History of Higher Education in Rhode Island." His last book is, "Municipal Reform Movements in the United States."

The results of some of his studies he has embodied in lectures, which he delivered last Summer in Western cities, as well as a course at Chautauqua. He is also one of the lecturers in courses before the public schools of New-York.

Gypsy Song.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Romany baby lies in a red-rose cup,
Where all the mice on the moor could not creep up;
For my kirtle red
For his cradle is spread,
Slung in the tent by the fire where the gypsies sup.

The Romany baby lies in a lily white,
To the song of the wind by day and the wind by night;
For his swaddling clothes
Are fair as the snows
That cover the circling hills with a rim of light.

The Romany baby lies in a russet leaf,
Shut in for ever and ever from joy or grief,
Whom the earth receives
With the other dead leaves,
Whose stay on the desolate branches was—ah, so brief!

Bones of Gautama Found.

A paper recently read before the Asiatic Society in London, by Mr. R. Sewell, described some relics of Gautama or Buddha, that are now in the Central Museum at Madras. They consist of three pieces of bone taken from his corpse after cremation, and inclosed in a little casket made of a single beryl. The beryl was inclosed in other caskets of stone, and was buried, apparently by some one named Kura, in a carefully-built monument at Bhattiprolu, on the bank of the Kistna. Mr. Sewell read the history of the finding of the relic by Mr. Rea, and detailed evidence which conclusively proved that the relics were believed in about 200 B. C., and had not been disturbed since. He thought the evidence quite as good as the evidence for any relic of Charles I., and had indeed, no doubt that the bones were taken from Buddha's funeral pile. The beryl being indestructible by time, there is little reason for doubting the authenticity of the relics.

THE "ART" OF MUSIC HALLS

An English Writer Expresses Opinions That Are Applicable in America.

William Archer, the English critic, has written for The Contemporary Review an article in which he advocates putting the London music halls under the control of the County Council. In the course of his remarks on this subject he takes occasion to express his view of the "artistic" merit of the performances given in these highly popular and much-discussed places of amusement. He has, he says, gone diligently from hall to hall in search of the wonderful art that is supposed to have taken up its abode in them, and has failed to find it, or, at least, to find any other art than that of the muscles. For the skill and strength displayed by acrobats and jugglers he has sincerest appreciation, nor does he regard such achievements as in any sense despicable or insignificant, for a very distinct aesthetic pleasure is to be derived from consummate and graceful physical dexterity.

As regards the other forms of entertainment provided, Mr. Archer says they consist almost exclusively of rampant, blatant, and incredibly brainless vulgarity. There are "clever" people, no doubt, among the "vocal artists," the "comedians," "comediennes," and "serio-comics," but most rarely does one of them betray an inclination to offer the public anything that, by any stretching of the terms, can be called intelligent or artistic. While thousands of songs are every year written for the music halls, and have been for the last half century, not one song of them all, not one verse, not one line from them, has passed into literature. In metrical symmetry they are beneath criticism, while most striking of their other characteristics is the utter poverty and monotony of their topics, the sordidness of their view of life, the baseness of their ideals, the insincerity of their enthusiasms, and the total absence of healthy passion or indignation, and even of genuine, unforced gayety or sentiment. Their philosophy is a mean and shallow knowingness, their patriotism is cheap and empty bluster. Intellectually, morally, artistically, this whole body of work is declared to be simply sordid. Not only has no music hall lyric passed into literature, but no music hall character-type has impressed itself permanently upon the popular imagination. Here have a thousand "comedians" been impersonating character of one sort or another, year in and year out, for half a century, and yet not one of them has created a figure so true, or so happily fantastic, as to have become a legendary type, such as, for example, Robert Macaire or Lord Dundreary.

And yet Mr. Archer sees in the music hall latent possibilities, and regrets that they have never been utilized. He is convinced that it needs only a manager of insight, one or two singers of talent, and a song-writer of genius to give these places a totally new impetus, and to insure their development on new and higher lines.

NELSON'S FAMOUS SIGNAL

Was It He or England that Expected Every Man to Do His Duty?

The question as to what Nelson really signaled at Trafalgar has been raised in London. At the Naval Exhibition a box made of wood from his flagship, the Victory, carried a legend which purported to be "the corrected version" of the signal. The alleged correction consisted in the substitution, at the very beginning of the signal, of "The Commander in Chief" for "England," and in the insertion of "this day" after "every man" and before "will do his duty." A writer in The Leeds Mercury points out that the superfluous words "this day" are simply borrowed from Braham's lyrical version of the signal, in the refrain of his once-famous song, "'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay." The substitution of "The Commander in Chief" for "England" is less easy to account for; though the original signal, as framed by Nelson, is known to have been "Nelson expects," &c.

A correspondent of The London Standard, whose grandfather, as Flag Lieutenant, gave out the signal, states, on his grandfather's authority, that "Nelson," which was not in the code, would have had to be spelled out by means of six different flags, whereas for "England," which was in the code, one flag sufficed.

Discussion will always be possible in regard to such things, and even sayings that were at once put down in writing soon get strangly changed. Francis I., after Pavia, did not exclaim, "Tout est perdu fors l'honneur!" though, in a letter on the subject of the defeat, he wrote something very like it. Napoleon III., on the afternoon of Sedan, was represented as writing to the King of Prussia, "N'ayant pas su mourir à la tête de mes troupes, il ne me reste qu'à déposer mon épée entre les mains de votre Majesté"; what he really wrote was, "N'ayant pas pu mourir," &c. There is no room, however, for any confusion or conflict of readings in regard to Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, which must have been registered in the signal book, and in many signal books, at the time of issue. Yet there are at least two versions, both claiming to be authentic; of which the later (and less authentic) was put forward at the Naval Exhibition.

A REMINDER OF OTHER DAYS

Sentiments That Sound Strangely Expressed by a Reverend Englishman.

A book entitled "The Reunion of Christendom" recently appeared in England, and was somewhat harshly criticised. The author, the Rev. W. Earle, in consequence, has sent to The Greenock (Scotland) Telegraph a letter, in the course of which he says:

"I do not mean literally 'hell-fire' when I tell all Nonconformists to go into it. The expression is simply the strongest language I could command to show my indignation with all outsiders. Luther and Knox and Wesley, and all men like them, who opened the door for the sheep to leave the fold must now have a hot corner. I could not believe that such incarnate demons are in heaven.

"All who oppose my book are enemies to the happiness of Christendom. Woe betide the papers which go against my book. In doing so they are going against God. * * *

I can hardly help wishing a hot berth to all Nonconformists, after they leave this world, if they persistently refuse Him that preacheth. Those who oppose the Church of England, and plead for disestablishment and disendowment, must be little short of evil spirits, clothed in flesh and blood, awaiting their endless doom from the hands of infinite justice.

"I hope all Scotsmen may study my book most carefully, and then, having understood it, let them ask the English Government to establish Episcopacy all over Scotland, and be in complete union with the English Church. Let the Scottish people burn the effigy of Knox—from north to south, from east to west."

A Mother Most Unlike Her Son.

From The London World.

Among the most recent victims to influenza is Mrs. Baird of Stichill, the mother of the ill-fated young man who, under the pseudonym of "Abington," made such ducks and drakes of his fine property, and died in so tragic a manner in the United States. Mrs. Baird, who was an ardent promoter of the Primrose League in the Lowlands, did a great amount of good in the neighborhood of Kelso, and she was very popular, especially about Stichill, as she erected cottages of the most comfortable model for all the villagers, and was extremely charitable in other ways.

Lord Rosebery

LI HUNG CHANG ATTACKED

An Attempt to Assassinate the Chinaman by a Japanese.

THE ASSAILANT IS UNDER ARREST

A Report that the Japanese Forces Occupied the Main Island of the Pescadores Last Thursday.

LONDON, March 24.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that an attempt was made to assassinate Li Hung Chang in the street of Simonoseki this afternoon.

Li was returning from the peace conference, in which he conducts negotiations in behalf of the Chinese mission, and was accompanied by several of his suite. When he was a short distance from his apartments a young Japanese ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face.

The young man was seized and disarmed at once by the police. At the station house he gave his name at Koyama, and his age as twenty-one. According to the short report received in Tokio, Li's wound is not dangerous.

The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Yokohama:

"The Japanese newspaper Jiji says that on the 21st the Japanese occupied the main island of the Pescadores without opposition. No official report has been received. The native press says that Japan has bought two more war ships.

"The official figures regarding the losses of the Japanese from Sept. 21 to March 8 are: Total, 1,654; in the field, 542; in hospitals, 131 from wounds and 981 from disease.

"There were ten deaths from cholera in Moji, opposite Simonoseki, in the week ending yesterday."

The Times's correspondent in Kobe says:

"The report of the Japanese landing on Fisher Island (Pescadores) is officially confirmed. It is rumored that Li Hung Chang has abondoned hope of succeeding in his peace mission."

The Times's correspondent in Hongkong says careful inquiry has elicited no positive information regarding a Japanese attack on Formosa. The regular steamers continue their trips to and from the island.

The Times has this dispatch from Shanghai:

"Experts declare that a militant power occupying Formosa would conflict with the interests of England and place her commerce at the mercy of the smallest naval force having a basis of operations there. Merchants here have grave misgivings as to the result of the arrangements to be made between China and Japan. The Chinese have retreated to the north of Kin-Chow, and the Japanese are advancing, although the snowstorms have impeded their progress. The Japanese have taken Thaohua Island, midway between Shan-Ha-Kwan and the Gulf of Liaotung."

The Pekin correspondent of The Times learns that the first question the peace envoys discussed was that of an armistice. They have not arrived at a decision.

BERLIN, March 24.—Weng-Chi-Cheng, the Chinese envoy, visited the Krupp Gun Foundry in Essen to-day.

HONDURAS SHOULD PAY INDEMNITY

What the Officers of the Montgomery Found About the Murder of Renton.

MOBILE, Ala., March 24.—It was learned this morning that the cruiser Montgomery, which has just returned from Honduras, went first to Brewer's Lagoon, where the officers, headed by Capt. Davis, went ashore and visited the ruins of the house occupied by C. W. Renton, the murdered American. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, among them that of Sam Davis, colored, and James Hardy, white, both of whom were brought to Mobile on the cruiser.

The substance of their testimony was that on the morning of March 16, 1894, Renton had been called to his door at daybreak and shot in four places, being mortally wounded. There were four in the attacking party, and after they had shot him, they carried him to some remote place, where they kept him until night, when they cut him to pieces, and threw the mangled remains into a lagoon. They stole all his property and imprisoned his wife, but finally released her, and she escaped and made her way to the United States.

It is said that the murder was committed because Renton had property that the Brewer's Lagoon Company desired to get control of, and there was but one way to get it, and that was to put Renton out of the way, which was done. The officers of the Montgomery will not say so for publication, but it is understood from information they have received that they consider the trial of the suspected parties the veriest farce two of the participants in the murder being intimate friends of the then Governor of Honduras. Capt. Davis will not be interviewed, but it is also understood that he is of the opinion that the Honduras Government should pay indemnity to the widow of Renton, and he will so recommend.

THE SINKING OF THE ELBE.

An Official Investigation of the Disaster Begun in Bremen.

BERLIN, March 24.—The official investigation of the Elbe disaster began in Bremen yesterday. Third Officer Theodor Stollberg said he was on the bridge when the collision occurred. He saw the masthead light and green side light of the steamer Crathie. The Elbe, following the rules, kept her course. Shortly afterward he saw the other steamer's red light behind the Elbe's bridge, and then came the collision. There was no panic on the Elbe. The rest of Stollberg's testimony confirmed the statement already printed.

The President of the court announced that, despite the endeavors of the German Consul at Aberdeen, the evidence of the Crathie's crew could not be got. Some of the men had refused to make any statement, but the Captain admitted that soundings with the lead after the collision proved that the Crathie was not making water.

Paymaster Werner said he was certain he saw a third boat get away from the Elbe. It was full, and the occupants afterward were heard calling to attract the attention of the crew of a fishing boat. Other witnesses confirmed this, some adding that later they saw the boat bottom upward.

Herr Romberg, representing the German Government, said the court would adjourn till the sworn statements of the Crathie's sailors were received.

THE CORONET'S VISIT TO KINGSTON

Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island Enjoying Life in the Tropics.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 14.—The schooner yacht Coronet, of the New-York Yacht Club, Capt. Arthur Curtiss James of 92 Park Avenue, New-York City, arrived here to-day. The Coronet is from Bermuda, eight days out. Capt. James is accompanied by his family and Misses Sullivan and Armstrong and Messrs. Francis, Plummer, and Wilson. Capt. James expects to be in New-York by April 1, and had planned to go to Havana from this port, but the troubled state of affairs in Cuba is likely to cause him to keep away from that island.

Bishop Littlejohn of the Long Island (N. Y.) Diocese, with Mrs. Littlejohn, is expected here on the Adirondack from New-York to-morrow. They come to visit their daughter, Mrs. Frederick Wesson, wife of the Chairman of the West India Improvement Company, which is building the Jamaica Railway.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE IN ENGLAND.

Three Persons Killed in London and a Number of Others in the Provinces.

LONDON, March 24.—A severe gale has swept the south of England this afternoon and evening. Many houses have been unroofed. In London three persons have been killed, and three others have been injured severely by falling walls. A raceboat on the Thames was upset and its two occupants were drowned. Many isolated cases of death in the storm have been reported from the provinces.

Several of the ancient and historic trees at Rugby and Oxford have been uprooted. Three of them were between 27 and 30 feet each in circumference.

WATCHING THE PORTS OF FLORIDA

Danger of Yellow Fever Attacking the Unacclimated Troops of Spain.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 24.—The mail from Cuba was distributed this morning to the eager Cubans, but in reply to the correspondent of The New-York Times they said there had been no engagement between the contending forces for the past four days.

The air is full of rumors of filibustering expeditions from Florida ports. The opinion here is that the arms which were seized at Fernandina some time ago will find their way to Cuba from one of the Gulf ports of Florida. The Federal authorities here have not relaxed any of their former vigilance. The cutter McLane scrutinizes every suspicious vessel arriving or departing. The McLane lies at the wharf under steam.

The schooner Hancock, in the employ of the Spanish Government, is patrolling the Florida reefs between the Coca Chica and Knights Key passages for vessels which may use those passages from ports in the gulf.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The insurrection in Cuba may be of much moment as affecting the interest and welfare of the United States in a direction to which public attention has not been heretofore directed. It has, however, not escaped the vigilance of the officials of the Marine Hospital service, who are much concerned over one aspect of the matter. Said Surgeon Gen. Wiman to-day:

"The prospects for the coming season, in a sanitary point of view, are most encouraging. We shall probably go through the Summer without experiencing an epidemic of any sort. The only point of danger is Cuba. If Spain sends 8,000 unacclimated troops to that island as the dispatches indicate may be done, then we shall have to look out for yellow fever. It will inevitably strike among those raw troops, and the fever will rage with unusual violence in Havana. From there to the United States is but a night's ride, and only the most rigorous precautions and the exercise of the utmost vigilance will keep it out of our borders."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 24.—An element of substantiality has been imparted to recent rumors to the effect that Cuban residents of Philadelphia were assisting their compatriots in other cities in storing and sending to the revolutionists of the island quantities of arms and ammunition. Leaders of the local agitation in behalf of Cuban independence scout this idea. They say that it would be the most foolhardy and short-sighted project in which they could possibly engage at this critical juncture, and that they never would consent to take part in a movement like this, which would array powerful Uncle Sam against their cause.

What has lent the air of probability to the rumors is that at least four wagon loads of boxes, mysteriously and cautiously delivered to Cuban cigar stores in this city within the last day or two, have been closely followed and watched by detectives who are probably employed by the Spanish Government.

An official of the Spanish Government in Cuba, who arrived at Key West, Fla., a few days ago, said that Philadelphia was a hotbed of the Cuban revolutionary movement, and that heavy shipments of arms and ammunition had been made from here. He is also authority for the statement that the names of the persons so engaged are well known, as well as their manner of operation, and that this information will be laid before the Spanish Minister at Washington within the next few days, with instructions to ask the United States Government to arrest the alleged offenders.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 24.—A party of hunters who arrived here last night bring the news that a filibustering craft was loaded with arms yesterday between here and Santana. They say that yesterday they came upon a party of men putting off in a boat to a yacht which was standing to about a mile off the coast. The boatmen were greatly excited by the appearance of the hunters and rowed rapidly to the vessel.

Through a glass the hunters saw long boxes hoisted up the vessel's side. When all the boxes had been transferred the men clambered up the yacht's side and she steamed away South. The hunters began an investigation, and soon found signs of a camp in the scrub, and also recent excavations. They dug into the sand, and unearthed a long narrow box, which was found to be full of rifles and machettes. They brought some of these arms here.

The place where the discovery was made is a lonely spot on the east coast, where, but for the accident, a cargo of arms might be landed without interference. It is supposed that the arms were shipped here by rail, and secretly transferred to the place where the vessel was seen. The hunters are confident that the yacht was in the employ of Cuban revolutionists.

THE LOST REINA REGENTE.

A Peasant Who Says He Saw the Spanish Cruiser Founder.

MADRID, March 24.—The Imparcial's Cadiz correspondent says that the Captain of a German steamship reports that he sighted the cruiser Reina Regente in the midst of the storm two weeks ago. He saw a wave sweep off one of her funnels. He thinks the same wave must have quenched her fires and left her powerless.

A peasant at Tarifa tells a story to the effect that he saw the cruiser founder about five miles off the shore. He says for some time before she went under she seemed to be entirely beyond control.

Ran Down and Sunk by the Berlin.

LONDON, March 24.—The steamship Berlin, which sailed for New-York yesterday, reported at Southampton that while near the Eddystone Lighthouse, on her eastward voyage, she ran down and sank the Plymouth trawler Delight. She picked up twenty-two of the Delight's crew of twenty-four. The remaining two were lost. There was a dense fog at the time of the collision.

Profits of the Cunard Line.

LONDON, March 24.—The report of the Cunard Steamship Company for 1894 shows a profit of £94,900. This sum does not equal the full annual depreciation, to cover which £88,000 had to be transferred from the insurance fund to the profit account. The company thinks the falling off is due to the stagnation of business in the United States. The passenger traffic as as good as usual.

Rejoicing in the Azores.

LISBON, March 24.—The royal decree granting autonomy to the Azores was received enthusiastically by the inhabitants of the islands. In San Miguel the independent flag, a blue banner, with a white hawk, surrounded by nine stars to correspond with the number of islands in the Archipelago, was hoisted amid great rejoicing.

Killed by a Landslide.

BUDA-PESTH, March 24.—A variety show was in progress when the inn on the Theiss at Tittel was buried by a landslide on Friday. Six dancing girls, the mistress of the house, and her four children were killed. All but four or five of the audience escaped.

Mr. Gladstone Looking Well.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who returned from Cannes yesterday, were at church this morning. Mr. Gladstone apparently had recovered entirely from the fatigue of the journey.

Dined With the Turkish Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, dined with the Sultan at the palace yesterday, and afterward talked with him two hours on Armenian affairs.

The Augusta Victoria Off Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, March 24.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria, with the American Oriental excursion party aboard, passed here to-day for Southampton.

Young Rohde Arrested for Forgery.

Otto Rohde, twenty-seven years old, of 32 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on the charge of forgery. He was employed by Baker & Frank of 467 Broadway, New-York, and on Wednesday last it was discovered that he had been manipulating the books and forging small checks. The amount involved is not known.

"Pike's Peak or Bust!"
I will dance; my wife will sing!
Merrily goes the day!
Pike's Peak Puzzle is the thing
To drive the blues away!

WILLIAM IS VERY ANGRY

Displeased with the Reichstag's Action As to Bismarck.

IT IS SCANDALOUS, HE SAYS

Excitement All Over Germany Over the Refusal to Honor the "Iron Chancellor" on His Birthday.

BERLIN, March 24.—The loss of an army bill could not have excited Germany more than the Reichstag's refusal to congratulate Bismarck. The moment the result of the vote was known, Dr. von Boetticher hurried to the telephone and told the Emperor, who was awaiting the news in the Old Castle. Herr von Lucanus, chief of his Majesty's Civil Cabinet, went directly from the imperial box to the castle and described to the Emperor the scenes of tumult in the Reichstag. He must have given a very vivid picture, for when the Emperor drove out Unter den Linden, between 3 and 4 o'clock, he looked unusually sullen.

All officials likely to know the Emperor's feelings agree that he was intensely disturbed by the Reichstag's exhibition of itself. He is understood to have exclaimed at the end of Lucanus's narrative:

"It is scandalous. The vote is a reflection on me, the Government, and all the authorities and societies who will unite in honoring Bismarck."

A peculiar feature of the whole affair is the apparent indifference or ignorance with which the Emperor and the Ministers, despite all unmistakable warnings, again steered straight into defeat. The Emperor hardly could have been ignorant of what everybody else knew. He must have been informed that on Thursday the Socialists, Catholics, Richter Radicals, and Poles had formed a coalition to reject the Levetzow motion. On the same day the representatives of all parliamentary parties had met and, after the stormiest of debates, had separated with declarations of defiance and reproach. Herr von Levetzow's final efforts to save his motion were made on Friday. He then tried to induce Dr. Lieber, the Clerical leader, to keep his party from voting, but he failed to get any pledge, although Lieber himself opposed the extreme action of the rest of the Catholics.

The relations of the parties have been more embittered by yesterday's vote than by any purely political differences since the close of the Kulturkampf. Several Deputies who favored the motion regard the Reichstag's decision as a personal affair, and have approached the Ministers privately to urge a temporary suspension of the session looking to a dissolution in the near future. Already the Bismarckians have been joined by other Deputies who apparently regret their course in yesterday's proceedings, and are anxious to efface the stigma by taking part in a demonstration at Friedrichsruh.

The Government's attitude toward demands for a dissolution is distinctly passive. A general election with "Bismarck" for the rallying cry would commit the Government body and soul to the Agrarian programme and several other points of Bismarckian policy for which the Emperor and his Minister have little liking. Among the passionate appeals and denunciations with which the newspapers have been loaded since yesterday noon, there is one calm and carefully reasoned article which warns the admirers of the old Chancellor not to go too far in their indignation. It is in the Tageblatt, which, although once bitterly hostile to the Prince, has been fair with him and his friends in the last years.

"It is timely to remind German politicians," says the writer, "that the storm now let loose may bring to the front again Prince Bismarck's powerful personality, working to the ends which most of the parties cannot approve. We believe that, as matters stand, the Prince would now be more of a disturbing than a regulative influence in active politics."

The article quoted above appeared last evening. This morning the Tageblatt returns to the subject thus:

"We admit that the confusion can be ended only by the dissolution of the Reichstag. If the Government decides to appeal to the country, it will have a strong basis on which to make the campaign and win success."

The feudal Kreuzzeitung says to-day:

"If harmony existed within the Government, the Ministers would answer this affront with a decree of dissolution. We are sure that the nation would give a fitting response."

The Vossische Zeitung, Liberal, says:

"No party ever can revert with pleasure to Saturday's proceedings. The event probably will lead to a revolution of the parties. Since the Emperor has spoken, with much deep indignation of the Reichstag's action, we should not be surprised to learn that the Federal Council had been asked to agree to a dissolution."

The Vorwaerts, Social Democratic, says under the caption, "Nemesis":

"The vote against the Levetzow motion was the people's judgment on the refractory body of a politically dead man. It was an act of justice. The people thereby pronounced guilty before the world a man who brought more misery upon the nations than anybody since Napoleon I. If Prince Bismarck's friends venture to appeal to the nation, they will get a confirmation of the Reichstag's verdict. The Emperor had no right to speak, as he did in his dispatch to Friedrichsruh, in the name of the German people."

Dispatches received this afternoon from Leipsic, Dresden, Munich, Essen, Mannheim, Cologne, and Dusseldorf show that the people have been intensely excited by the Reichstag's action. The denunciation of the Deputies is almost universal, and there is a general demand for some national demonstration which shall serve as a complete popular disavowal of the vote.

To show plainly the Government view of the festival, Herr von Wedel, Chief of the Emperor's Household, Dr. von Stephan, Dr. Miquel, Herr von Boetticher, and some thirty other high officials will attend the Bismarck commers at the Philharmonic on March 30.

Premier Crispi has sent to Friedrichsruh five huge casks of wine from his Sicilian estates.

Herr von Levetzow's resignation presents another partisan problem which can hardly be settled without bad blood. There will be a warm struggle for his place, as well as for that of Dr. Buerklin, the retiring Second Vice President. Clericals fill both places temporarily. Freiherr von Buol-Berenberg, as First Vice President, is the acting President, and Councilor Spahn was chosen ten days ago to serve temporarily in the place of Buerklin, who had the influenza.

To-day certain of the hopes which the Bismarckians are building on the birthday festival an interview was obtained on Friday with Ludwig von Fischer, the Prince's old and intimate friend. Herr von Fischer thought that the celebration would lead to a revival of national feeling, which, as the deeds of 1870 had sunk away in the past, had become callous and unresponsive. The Emperor might retrieve the mistakes of his past attitude to Bismarck, Fischer said, and cement afresh the old bonds, giving Germany a harmonious and steadfast national policy. Fischer is a loyal Agrarian. He holds that, if the Council of State shall find no practical means of remedying the agricultural distress, the discontent of the rural population will increase until it bring its own remedy.

"We may live," he says, "to see scenes similar to those in the Suabian rebellion, known as the peasants' war. The times of the Bundesschuss may return to plague us. I can give you an illustration of the distress from my own city, Augsburg. The city is getting no rents from the tenants on the civic farms, but is obliged to remit them. Other farmers declare that they cannot get 2 per cent. out of the estates they work."

Fischer maintains that the Government's initial misstep was the reciprocity treaty with Austria-Hungary. This treaty, with its reduction of the grain tariff by about 30 per cent. and its "most favored nation" clause, threw open the gates to the American farmers, who now inundate both Austrian and German markets with their grain.

Bismarck is enjoying fine health. He inspected, on Wednesday, the great movable reception hall which has been put up at the Friedrichsruh station to accommodate birthday pilgrims. The first deputation to use the hall will be members of the Reichstag and the Landtag. About 400 of them will take luncheon there on Monday, after having been received by the Prince on March 31. Six special trains for the general public will be run from Berlin to Hamburg on April 1 to ease the pressure upon the regular schedule. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has placed its passenger hall at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, and has prepared 500 beds for visitors.

The Kotze scandal has been allowed to subside since Kotze was absolved by the Court from all suspicion of having written the scandalous letters. Most of the persons implicated in the affair have left the country. Baron Schrader, who was the main instrument of Kotze's arrest, is still at Court, but his house is advertised to be let, and he will depart soon for Italy. Kotze will resume his duties at Court before long, and doubtless will receive some satisfaction for his wrongs.

The Emperor will permit the Cowes Royal Yacht Squadron to use the North Sea and Baltic Canal before the formal opening.

PRESENTS FOR BISMARCK.

A Concert Grand Piano from This Country Among the Gifts.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 24.—The railroad station has been decorated with evergreens and banners. Birthday presents are arriving from all parts of Europe and America—flowers, wine, cigars, furniture, silks, and furs.

A concert grand piano has come from the United States. Every train brings its load of packages for the castle. One room has been filled already with presents.

The Prince is husbanding his strength for the receptions. The last two days have been unpleasant, and he has passed most of his time indoors.

MONEY FOR INDIANS' LAND

THIRD OF A CENTURY ARGUMENT SEEMS ABOUT TO BE ENDED.

"Black Bob Lands" in Kansas May Become the Property of Settlers by Purchase.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 24.—The long and vexatious litigations growing out of the legal and treaty interests involved in the final disposition of the valuable Indian lands, known for nearly forty years as the "Black Bob Lands," are just now in a fair way for being settled. This case has, in one form or another, occupied the attention of some of the Federal courts for about a third of a century, and the disputes have caused a great amount of trouble and serious annoyance to many people who were innocent parties to the original actions on which all the trouble was based.

A treaty was entered into in 1854 between the Government and the Shawnee tribe of Indians, then occupying all that fine country adjacent to Topeka on the southeast. At that time most of the tribe vacated their lands, receiving money and lands in the Indian Territory. A portion of the Shawnees, generally known as the "Black Bob Band," occupied lands in what are now Johnson and Miami Counties, and which included some of the finest little valleys in the West. This treaty was very liberal, and was intended to avoid any element of distrust or dissatisfaction among the tribe. It provided, among other things, that the "Black Bob Band" could, if it so elected, select its lands in a body, on the basis of 200 acres for each member of the band. This it did, and thus secured a tract of nearly 10,000 acres of very fertile and desirable land. They afterward divided this among themselves after their own plan, and the land department issued land patents to each member on the basis of this division.

After the Indians had secured the title to their land, they left it and followed the main part of the tribe into the Territory. Just at this time the rush of settlers to the Kansas territory was at its height, and as these fine lands were found unoccupied, these claim hunters soon had appropriated the last quarter section, they having neither time nor inclination to ask any foolish questions as to any absent Indians holding title thereto. Soon they began to annoy the land department for the titles to their claims, which they had honestly and industriously improved into comfortable homes. They soon discovered that no title could be made for them on the part of the Government, because title had once been made. In that it was provided that the "Black Bob" Indians alone could give title, and then only under the most stringent rules and regulations of the Government, each conveyance being void unless approved and stamped by the Secretary of the Interior.

While the settlers were pondering over this situation, ex-Gov. Carney and Judge Wagstaff arranged with the settlers to purchase from the holders of the legal title, and then convey to the claimholders. In this manner they bought nearly the entire holdings of the "Black Bob Band," but they never could get the titles completed, and the matter has been occupying the attention of the courts and department since that time.

The case has for ten days been on hearing before Special Master David Overmyer, and through his efforts it has now reached a condition which promises a speedy and amicable settlement. In fact, all the principal points involved have already been adjusted by the master, and it has been agreed that the title to all the lands in the controversy shall be quieted in favor of Carney and Wagstaff, and that the settlers shall in turn pay to them $8 per acre for the lands they now occupy. Some of this land now constitutes very fine and well-improved farms, worth from $50 per acre up.

When Worth Was Generous.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The great Worth could be generous, as well as great. In the Empire days, a celebrated Parisian fashion leader, allowed a large income by her husband in that capacity, found the year's allowance run out, and a fancy ball coming on to close the season. Much or most of that income flowed year after year into Worth's till. So the lady, not permitted to run into debt, drove to the Rue de la Paix, and made a proposal to the great man. Might she hire a dress for the ball? This revolutionary proposal nearly produced apoplexy. The Rue de la Paix had never sunk so low as that. Worth refused. The lady pressed. Worth hesitated. The lady besought. Worth gave way, (being generous as well as great.) The lady thanked him. But he made his bargain. She was to wear the dress exactly as he should design it.

Then he put all his mind into the transaction. She was a handsome woman, who carried dress well. There was a great deal of patriotism rife and active in those days. Worth decided the lady should go as the flag of Paris. It was then a new idea. So her dress, with its folds and its swirls, reproduced the tricolor, festooned with silken ropes, and all kinds of nautical gear, that lent themselves to millinery were pressed into the service. Her earrings were the tricolor flag in enamel. Her shoes were the tricolor flag in satin. Her stockings were the tricolor flag in silk. And the great Worth sent for another great man—subsidiary to him in rank, a mere aide de camp, but still to be mentioned with becoming respect—the famous hairdresser of the day. And they, together, in solemn conference decided that the lady's hair—it was dark and curly—should represent, by the aid of tongs and other methods, a tumbling, tossing sea, in the midst of which should ride, as her only head ornament, the arms of Paris, the famous three-masted galley. The dress was delivered on a Wednesday, worn on a Thursday, sent for on a Friday. "And," said the lady, "all he charged was 1,500f."

Two Feats of Eccentricity.

From The London Daily News.

Two eccentric feats are shortly to be attempted by Frenchmen for a wager. In one case M. Durand, a gentleman residing in Marseilles, has undertaken to pose as a statue in a public place in that city for no less a period than twenty-eight days, the intervals for rest to be enjoyed by him in the meantime not to exceed forty-eight hours in the aggregate. A pedestal is being prepared for the accommodation of this strange person, who has been nicknamed in anticipation by the French papers Durand Stylites. The other feat referred to has been undertaken by M. Wiasemsky, a gentleman well known in Parisian fashionable circles. M. Wiesemsky has made a considerable wager that he will ride all the way from Paris to America on horseback. The thing sounds impossible, but he declares it is so. He proposes to ride right across Siberia to the point where Behring's Straits, which separate that country from Alaska in North America, are narrowest, and then to ride across upon the ice. He will be glad, he says, of a companion.

NEW MINISTRY OF SPAIN

Many of Its Members Are Still Absent from the Country.

A VIGOROUS POLICY TOWARD CUBA

All but One of The Old Colleagues of Premier Canovas Return to Power with Him in the New Cabinet at Madrid.

MADRID, March 24.—The Cabinet is not yet in working trim, as several of the new Ministers are abroad. All the Under Secretaries and Prefects are offering their resignations.

The Nacional, semi-official, says the Cabinet has been well received by the public. The Ministers hope, it adds, that the Deputies will act with patriotism in regulating the financial conditions of the kingdom, and thus leave the Government unembarrassed in its dealings with the insurgents in Cuba. The suppression of the Cuban insurrection is described as the Cabinet's first and most important task.

The general opinion is that the Deputies will vote the budget and nothing else.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Señor Don E. de Muruaga, the Minister of Spain to the United States, this morning received an official notification from the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the formation of a new Spanish Cabinet, as announced in United Press dispatches yesterday.

The new Ministry comes into power with the experience of previous terms in office, as it is the same Ministry, with one exception, that served under Canovas before, and which went out of power twenty-eight months ago. The one new member is Señor Castellanos, Minister for the Colonies. Canovas first resigned in 1878 on account of an incident relating to the Caroline Islands, a Spanish possession in the Pacific Ocean. It was popularly believed at that time that Prince Bismarck, the German Chancellor, intended taking possession of the Caroline Islands, in connection with which the United States subsequently had some missionary trouble, which Spain satisfactorily adjusted after considerable delay.

Without waiting to ascertain the accuracy of the report about German aggressions, a Spanish mob attacked the German Legation in Madrid, and tore down its escutcheon and offered other indignities. This incident nearly plunged Spain into war with Germany. Canovas and his Cabinet resigned, and the affair was subsequently patched up.

His second resignation occurred twenty-eight months ago, when, on a question of national policy, he found his own party in the Cortes divided, and resigned in consequence, being succeeded by Sagasta, whom he once more displaces.

If advices received here from sources outside the Spanish Legation are to be relied upon, the change in the Cabinet at this time is a serious matter for Spain. The annual budget, carrying the appropriations for the expenditures of the Government, has been continued in force for three years, but expires on the last day of June next. The new budget at the time the Sagasta Ministry resigned was in process of examination in the Spanish legislative body, and had been partially voted upon. No action had been taken looking to the continuance of last year's budget through another, a determination being expressed that a new budget should be voted.

The probabilities seem to be that Canovas will ask for a royal decree dissolving the Chamber and ordering a new election. Should this be done, the new Chamber could not be convened, under the Spanish Constitution, until the 4th of July next, and the appropriations will all lapse on the 1st of that month. During the interim thus ensuing and until the new Chamber can pass the budget, there would be no authority to collect taxes, except through the arbitrary and dangerous power of the Council of State, which, since the days of Charles I. of England, has frequently been an incentive to revolution.

Odd Items of British Civil List.

From The Westminster Gazette.

If any one will take the trouble to wade through the civil service estimates for the coming year, contained in a portly Blue Book of more than 500 pages, he will be repaid by finding a number of curious items. Here are a few taken at random: The turncock at Buckingham Palace is paid £1 8s a week, with £8 for acting as ratcatcher. The Windsor Castle ratcatcher has an honorarium of £10. Payments of Kew include £30 to experts for naming cryptograms.

The cost of warming, ventilating, and lighting the Houses of Parliament is estimated at £15,920 for the year. For dusting the books in the House of Lords' Library £50 is to be paid, or £10 more than last year. In the Sergeant at Arms's department allowance is made for two fire lighters at £65 a year each, and for two housemaids at £40 each. At the Treasury, women typewriters are paid from 16s. to 25s. a week, the Superintendent receiving from 20s. to 30s. a week. A tame bookbinder receives £105 a year, while the Foreign Office wages for the bookbinder is £25 and piecework.

There are nine Queen's messengers who go abroad. All but one receive £40 a year, and he has half that amount. An additional allowance is made to these mysterious personages of £1 a day while abroad. The Stationery Office returns the cost of supplying Parliamentary papers to free libraries at £100 a year, and the cost of note paper and envelopes for official use at £3,500. Those who correspond with friends in the civil service will be surprised at the smallness of this amount. The profit obtained by the publication of The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes was £24,676 last year, or a falling off of nearly £1,165.

Most people have to do with ushers in the law courts now and then. The ushers in the Courts of Chancery are paid £100 a year, or £20 less than their fellows in the Queen's Bench. The inspectors employed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in visiting collections of manuscripts receive 2 guineas a day. Over £3,300 is spent by the State in encouraging horse breeding —£1,740 in Queen's premiums at horse shows in Great Britain, and £1,563 in Queen's plates run for at Irish races. Why does not the Government, it may be asked en passant, make the same wise change in Ireland as it has in England? Among the receipts of the State are included £100 obtained from fees paid by visitors to Glasgow Cathedral, and £150 obtained in fees for inspecting lime juice. Such an olla podrida as this awaits the up-to-date Autolycos.

The Superior Being.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

It is rather unkind to mention such cases as that reported by The Rockland Star, where a woman, who is a large taxpayer, tried to find out from a voting neighbor just after the town meeting how some of her money was to be disposed of. Who was elected on the School Committee? was the first question. "Well, I really don't know who they did elect," was the unsatisfactory reply. "And the High School—what did they do about that? Will they have one or not?" Another puzzler. And this woman declares that she couldn't find out from him what was done about roads, sidewalks, or much of anything else, except who were elected Selectmen. But she hasn't once suggested that men don't know enough to vote.

The Wrong Man Elected.

NEWTON, N. J., March 24.—The Democrats of Andover, Sussex County, are much wrought up over a mistake made at the recent election. They intended to nominate William M. Slater for office. It appears the nominee was spoken of as "Bill" Slater at the nominating meeting. The tickets went to the printer, and on election day were voted. They read "William S. Slater," and William S. Slater was elected. Now it appears that William S. is a Republican, and his election gives the Republicans control.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Quartermaster Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Gilsey.

—Count Magliano of Rome, Lady Tweedmouth of England, and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis are at the Waldorf.

—Attorney General John P. Stockton of New-Jersey and M. Bruwaert, French Consul General at New-York, are at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas, John F. Andrew of Boston, and Charles H. Aldrich and H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago are at the Holland.

"FALSTAFF" FOR WORTHY CHARITY

A Benefit Performance to be Given at the Metropolitan in Aid of the New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Abbey & Grau a benefit performance will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday evening, April 18, for the New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, 212 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Verdi's opera, "Falstaff," will be presented by the original cast. The performance will be one of the twelve Lenten performances of Italian and French grand opera that are to be given under the direction of Messrs. Abbey & Grau, beginning Monday, April 15.

The box owners have generously waived their rights to their boxes for the evening in order that the receipts for the hospital may be increased by their sale. Henry E. Abbey and George Gould have agreed to repurchase their boxes for the benefit of the performance, paying $250 each for them.

Frank Tilford of the firm of Park & Tilford, President of the hospital; Dr. William H. Crawford, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and H. V. Parsell, Treasurer of the hospital, have each purchased a box at $200. Other boxes and many seats have been sold.

The regular prices of admission will be charged. Applications for seats and boxes may be made to Mr. McLaren, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Among the patronesses of the benefit performance are Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Frank Tilford, Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. S. A. Blatchford, Mrs. L. C. Delmonico, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Thomas R. Pooley, Mrs. Aaron Wolff, Jr., Mrs. H. V. Parsell, Mrs. J. Romaine Brown, Mrs. R. C. Myles, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Amelia Spiess, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Francis Hyde, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Miss M. Alice McComb, Mrs. J. C. Fargo, Mrs. Henry Van Arsdale, Mrs. Thomas Paton, Mrs. W. B. Neftel, Mrs. John D. Townsend, Mrs. J. W. Barstow, the Misses Kevan, Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, and Mrs. John Henry Murphy.

The New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital was founded six years ago. It is a free institution, founded and supported by a body of generous men. The scope of the work carried on there has increased so much that it has become necessary to secure larger and more convenient quarters for the hospital work. The sum required for the proposed change is $10,000, and it is hoped that the benefit performance of "Falstaff" will yield even more than that amount.

The officers of the hospital are: Frank Tilford, President; Thomas P. Fowler, First Vice President; Aaron Wolff, Jr., Second Vice President; Thomas R. Pooley, Secretary; H. V. Parsell, Treasurer; Trustees—Frank Tilford, John B. Kerr, Aaron Wolff, Jr., Thomas R. Pooley, M. D.; William B. Krug, Henry E. Abbey, Thomas C. Action, Thomas P. Fowler, J. B. Barstow, Henry V. Parsell, William H. Crawford, Henry H. Sanders, and Theodore W. Myers; Medical Staff—Executive Surgeon—Thomas R. Pooley; Assistant Surgeons—T. Hamilton Burch, J. B. Teames, D. Benham Spence, Robert C. Myles, George A. Taylor, J. Herbert Claiborne; Pathologist—Bennett S. Beach; Matron—Miss Mary Eagen.

Over 2,185 persons received free treatment at the hospital and dispensary last year.

PETTINGILL AND MANN NOT FOUND

An Autopsy on Loretta Hannigan's Body by a Deputy Coroner.

Dr. Henry B. Pettingill and Solomon H. Mann, who were alleged to have been implicated in the death by malpractice of Loretta Hannigan, had not been rearrested up to a late hour last night.

An autopsy yesterday on the body of the woman by Deputy Coroner Huber, under the supervision of Coroner Hoeber, lasted for almost three hours, but no positive conclusion was reached.

Dr. Huber announced that death was caused by endometritis, peritonitis, and double pleuritis, supposed to have been the result of an operation. He would not admit, though, that these conditions were the result of a crime, nor would any of the witnessing physicians admit that there were traces of malpractice. A microscopical examination of parts of the body will be made by Dr. Huber, later, and Coroner Hoeber will probably have a jury examine the body to-day.

Dr. Pettingill's lawyer, Hugh S. Mack, called on Coroner Hoeber yesterday, and said he would produce his client when the matter of bail had been adjusted. The Coroner fixed the bail at $20,000, and waited until midnight for Pettingill to surrender, but he did not appear.

BICYCLES FOR SOLDIERS

Interesting Experiments A-Wheel of the German Army at Metz.

Speaking of the usefulness of bicycles in war time, The Bicycling World says that from a cycling point of view the most interesting manoeuvres of the German Army were seen during the exercises last year at Metz. In these experiments the wheel was put to the severest tests likely to be encountered in time of war. The men were in full, heavy marching order when moving in a body, and in light marching order when being used for couriers. In the latter instances their rifles were dispensed with, the men carrying only their bayonets and revolvers. Documents intrusted to them for delivery were carried in the regulation knapsack.

The same satisfactory results followed these experiments as in the cases of the French and Portuguese manoeuvres. In the United States Army the use of the bicycle is, up to the present time, almost entirely restricted to unimportant messenger service, chiefly in the Western divisions. The bicycle was used, in a small way, by the military in England in 1887. At that time the wheel was in no way comparable with the modern machine, yet the results were deemed good, and Col. Saville, who was the officer in charge of the experiments, was in 1888 directed to extend

THE HOLY GHOST'S POWER

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's Sermon in the Academy of Music.

SOME WONDERFUL MANIFESTATIONS

Dr. Lyman Abbott Takes the Prodigal Son For His Theme in Plymouth Church.

DR. NEWTON ON MAN'S DEBT TO GOD

The Rev. Dr. Burrell in the Marble Church--Dr. Parkhurst on Good Resolutions.

"Tongues of Fire" was chosen by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage as the subject of his discourse in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the auditorium was filled long before the services began, and the doors were closed to the public, many persons being turned away. The popularity of the services seems to increase rather than diminish.

"Have ye received the Holy Ghost?" Acts, xviv., was chosen by Dr. Talmage as his text. In expounding it, he said:

"The word ghost, which means a soul or spirit, has been degraded in common parlance. We talk of ghosts as baleful and frightful, and in a frivolous or superstitious way. But my text speaks of a Ghost who is omnipotent, and Divine, and everywhere present; and ninety-one times in the New Testament called the Holy Ghost.

"The only time I ever heard this text preached from was in the opening days of my ministry, when a glorious old Scotch minister came up to help me in my village church. On the day of my ordination and installation he said: 'If you get into the corner of a Saturday night, without enough sermons for Sunday, send for me and I will come to you.'

"The fact ought to be known that the first three years of a pastor's life are appallingly arduous. No other profession makes the twentieth part of the demand on a young man. If a secular speaker prepares one or two speeches for a political campaign it is considered arduous. If a lecturer prepares one lecture for a year, he is thought to have done well. But a young pastor has two sermons to deliver every Sabbath, before the same audience, besides all his other work; and the most of ministers never recover from the awful nervous strain of the first three years. Be sympathetic with all young ministers, and withold your criticisms.

"My aged Scotch friend responded to my first call, and came and preached from the text that I now announce. I remember nothing but the text. It was the last sermon he ever preached. On the following Saturday he was called to his heavenly reward. But I remember just how he appeared, as, leaning over the pulpit, he looked into the face of the audience, and with earnestness, and pathos, and electric force, asked them, in the words of my text, 'Have ye received the Holy Ghost?'

"The office of this present discourse is to open a door, to unveil a personage, to introduce a force not sufficiently recognized. He is as great as God. He is God. The second verse of the first chapter of the Bible introduces him: Genesis i., 2: 'The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.' That is, as an albatross or eagle spreads her wings over her young, and warms them into life, and teaches them to fly; so the Eternal Spirit spread his great, broad, radiant wings over this earth, in its callow and unfledged state, and warmed it into life, and fluttered over it, and set it winging its way through immensity. It is the tiptop of all beautiful and sublime suggestiveness. Can you not almost see those wings over the nest of young worlds? 'The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.'

"The Bible is a mass of contradictions, an affirmation of impossibilities, unless the Holy Ghost helps us to understand it. The Bible says of itself that the Scripture is not for 'private interpretation,' but for the 'holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost'; that is, not private interpretation but Holy Ghost interpretation. Pile on your study table all the commentaries of the Bible—Matthew, Henry, and Scott, and Adam Clark, and Albert Barnes, and Bush, and Alexander; and all the archaeologies, and all the Bible dictionaries, and all the maps of Palestine, and all the international series of Sunday school lessons, and if that is all you will never understand the deep and grander meaning of the Bible so well as that Christian mountaineer who, Sunday morning, after having shaken down the fodder for the cattle, comes into his cabin, takes up his well-worn Bible, and with a prayer that stirs the heavens, asks for the Holy Ghost to unfold the Book. No more unreasonable would I be if I should take up the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, all printed in Russian, and say: 'There is no sense in this newspaper, for I cannot understand one line of all its columns' than for any man to take up the Bible, and, without getting Holy Ghost illumination as to its meaning, say: 'This book insults my common sense. I cannot understand it. Away with the incongruity!'

"No one but the Holy Ghost, who inspired the Scriptures, can explain the Scriptures. Fully realize that, and you will be as enthusiastic a lover of the old Book as my venerable friend, who told me in Philadelphia last week that he was reading the Bible through the fifty-ninth time, and it became more attractive and thrilling every time he went through it. In the saddlebags that hung across my horse's back as I rode from Jerusalem down to the Red Sea and up to Damascus, I had all the books about Palestine that I could carry; but many a man on his knees in the privacy of his own room has had flashed upon him more vivid appreciation of the word of God than many a man who has visited all the scenes of Christ's birth and Paul's eloquence and Peter's imprisonment and Joshua's prowess, and Elijah's ascension.

"Next consider the Holy Ghost as a human reconstructor. We must be made over again. Christ and Nicodemus talked about it. Theologians call it regeneration. I do not care what you call it, but we have to be reconstructed by the Holy Ghost. We become new creatures, hating what we once loved, and loving what we once hated. If sin were a luxury, it must become a detestation. If we preferred bad associations, we must prefer good associations. In most cases it is such a complete change that the world notices the difference and begins to ask, 'What has come over that man? Whom has he been with? What has so affected him? What has ransacked his entire nature? What has turned him square about? Take two pictures of Paul—one on the road to Damascus to kill the disciples of Christ, the other on the road to Ostia to die for Christ.

"The Holy Ghost comfort, I think, generally comes in the shape of a soliloquy. You find yourself saying to yourself, 'Well, I ought not to go on this way about my mother's death; she had suffered enough. She had borne other people's burdens long enough. I am glad that father and mother are together in heaven, and they will be waiting to greet us, and it will be only a little while, anyhow, and God makes no mistakes'; or you soliloquize, saying: 'It is hard to lose my property. I am sure I worked hard enough for it. But God will take care of us, and, as to the children, the money might have spoiled them, and we find that those who have to struggle for themselves generally turn out best, and it will all be well if this upsetting of our worldly resources leads us to lay up treasures in heaven'; or you soliloquize, saying: 'It was hard to give up that boy when the Lord took him. I expected great things of him, and, oh! how we miss him out of the house, and there are so many things I come across that makes me think of him, and he was such a splendid fellow; but then what an escape he has made from the temptations and sorrows which come to all who grow up, and it is a grand thing to have him safe from all possible harm, and there are all those Bible promises for parents who have lost children, and we shall feel a drawing heavenward that we otherwise would not have experienced.'

"And after you have said that, you get that relief which comes from an outburst of tears. I do not say to you, as some say, 'Do not cry.' God pity people in trouble who have the parched eyeball and the dry eyelid, and cannot shed a tear. That makes maniacs. To God's people tears are the dews of the night dashed with sunrise. I am glad you can weep. But you think these things you say to yourself are only soliloquies. No, no; they are the Comforter, who is the Holy Ghost.

"Notice, also, the Holy Ghost as the preacher's reinforcement. You and I have known preachers encyclopedic in knowledge, brilliant as an iceberg when the sun smites it, and with Chesterfieldian address and rhetorical hand uplifted with a diamond big enough to dazzle an assembly, and so crammed with vocabulary that when they left this life it might be said of each of them, as De Quincy said of another, that in the act of dying he committed a robbery, absconding with a valuable polyglot dictionary, yet no awakening, or converting, or sanctifying result, while some plain man, with humblest phraseology, has seen audiences overwhelmed with religious influence. It was the Holy Ghost. What a useful thing it would be if every minister would give the history of his sermons. Years ago at an outdoor meeting in the State of New-York I preached to many thousands. There had been much prayer on the grounds for a great outpouring of the Holy Ghost at that service, and the awakening power exceeded anything I ever witnessed since I began to preach, with, perhaps, the exception of two or three occasions.

"Clergymen and Christian workers by the score and hundreds expressed themselves as having been blessed during the service. That afternoon I took the train for an out-door meeting in the State of Ohio, where I was to preach on the night of the next day. As the services had proved so useful on the day before, and the theme was fresh in my mind, I resolved to reproduce it, and did reproduce it, as far as I could; but the result was nothing at all. Never had I seemed to do with a flatter failure. What was the difference between the two services? Some will say: 'You were tired with the long journey.' No, I was not tired at all. Some will say: 'The temporal circumstances in the first case were more favorable than in the last.' No, they were more favorable in the last. The difference was in the power of the Holy Ghost, mightily present at the first service; not seemingly present at all at the second. I call upon the ministers of America to give the history of sermons, for I believe it will illustrate as nothing else can the truth of that Scripture, 'Not might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord.'

"On the Sabbath of the dedication of one of our churches in Brooklyn, at the morning service, 328 souls stood up to profess Christ. They were the converts in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where we had been worshipping. The reception of so many members, and many of them baptized by immersion, had made it an arduous service, which continued from 10:30 in the morning until 2:30 in the afternoon. From that service we went home exhausted, believing that nothing so exhausting as deep emotion. A messenger was sent out to obtain a preacher for that night, but the search was unsuccessful, as all the ministers were engaged for some other place. With no preparation at all for the evening service, except the looking in Cruden's Concordance for a text, and feeling almost too weary to stand up, I began the service, saying audibly while the opening song was being sung, although because of the singing no one but God heard it: 'Oh, Lord, Thou knowest my insufficiency for this service. Come down in gracious power upon this people.' The place was shaken with the Divine presence. As far as we could find out, over 400 persons were converted that night. Hear it, all young men entering the ministry! Hear it, all Christian workers! It was the Holy Ghost!

"How many marked instances of Holy Ghost power! When a black trumpeter took his place in Whitfield's audience, proposing to blow the trumpet at a certain point in the service, and to put everything into derision, somehow he couldn't get the trumpet to his lips, and at the close of the meeting he sought out the preacher and asked for his prayers. It was the Holy Ghost.

"What was the matter with Hedley Vichars, the memorable soldier, when he sat with his Bible before him in a tent, and his deriding comrades came in and jeered, saying: 'Turning Methodist, eh?' And another said, 'You hypocrite! Bad as you were, I never thought you would come to this, old fellow.' And then he became the soldier evangelist, and when a soldier in another regiment, hundreds of miles away, telegraphed his spiritual anxieties to Hedley Vichars, saying: 'What shall I do?' Vichars telegraphed as thrilling a message as ever went over the wires: 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' What power was being felt? It was the Holy Ghost. And what more appropriate? For the Holy Ghost is a 'tongue of fire,' and the electricity that flies along the wires is a tongue of fire.

"And that reminds me of what I might do now. From the place where I stand on this platform there are invisible wires or lines of influence stretching to every heart in all the seats on the main floor, and up into the boxes, and galleries, and there are other innumerable wires or lines of influence reaching out from this place into the vast beyond, and across continents, and under the seas, for in my recent journey around the world I did not find a country where I had not been preaching this Gospel for many years through the printing press. So as a telegraph operator sits or stands at a given point and sends messages in all directions, and you only hear the click, click, click, of the electric apparatus, but the telegrams go on their errand, God help me now to touch the right key and send the right message along the right wires to the right places!

"Who shall I first call up? To whom shall I send the message? I guess I will send the first to all the tired, wherever they are, for there are so many tired souls. Here goes the Christly message: 'Come unto me, all ye that are weary, and I will give you rest.'

"Whom next shall I call up? I guess the next message will be to the fatherless and widows, and here goes God's message: 'Leave thy fatherless children; I will preserve them alive, and let the widows trust in Me.'

"Who next shall I call up? I guess my next message will be to those who have buried members of their own families, and here it goes: "The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise."

"Who next shall I call up? I guess the next message will go to those who think themselves too bad to be saved. Here it goes: 'Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him turn unto the Lord, who will have mercy, and unto our God, who will abundantly pardon.'

"Who next shall I call up? I guess it will be those who may think that I have not yet touched their case. Here it goes: 'Whosoever will let him come.'

"And now may God turn on all the electric power into this Gospel battery for the last tremendous message, so that it may thrill through this assemblage and through all the earth. Just six words will compose the message, and I touch the key of this Gospel battery just six times and the message is gone. Away! Away it flies! And the message is: 'Have ye received the Holy Ghost?' That is, do you feel His power? Has He enabled you to sorrow over a wasted life, and take full pardon from the crucified Christ, and turned your face toward the wide open gates of a welcoming heaven? We appeal to Thee, oh, Holy Ghost, who didst turn the Philippian jailer and Saul of Tarsus and Lydia of Thyatiara, and held John Bunyon out of darkness when, as he describes it, 'Down fell I as a bird shot from the top of a tree into fearful despair, but was relieved by the comfortable word, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin"'; and helped John Newton, when standing at the helm of the ship in a midnight hurricane, and mightier than the waves that swept the decks came over him the meaning of his blasphemous and licentious life, he cried out, 'My mother's God, have mercy on me!' And helped one nearer home, even me, De Witt Talmage, at about ten years of age, that Sunday night in the lovely village of Blawenburg, N. J., when I could not sleep because the questions of eternal destiny seized hold upon me, and has helped me ever since to use as most expressive of my own feelings:

"'Amazing grace, how sweet the sound,
That saved a wretch like me!
I once was lost, but now am found,
Was blind, but now can see.
Through many dangers, toils, and snares,
I have already come;
'Tis grace has brought me safe thus far,
And grace will lead me home.'"

TO BE GOD'S SON.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on the Example Set by Christ.

The parable of the Prodigal Son was yesterday again the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The text was the eighteenth and nineteenth verses of the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke: "I will arise and go to my father, and I will say unto him, father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight: I am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants."

There were clusters of lilies on the pulpit. The congregation filled every part of the church.

"The estimation which we shall form of ourselves," said Dr. Abbott, "depends on the standard of comparison we use. The standard of measurement always determines the quality of the judgment. If the yardstick is too short the number of yards will not give full measure.

"This man, whose story we have already become familiar with, had formed a different measure of character from that which determined the standard in his father's house. He had spent his money in riotous living; he had lived with bad men and women. Measured by the drunkard's standard, the prodigal son was a good fellow. When he grew tired of living in the city and went to the swine he no doubt thought he was better than the other swine tenders. Probably they looked up to him also as superior to them.

"Measured by their standard, he was superior to them. But when he turned his thoughts to his father and to the home that he had abandoned, then what he said was: 'I am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants.' It was a new standard of measurement the prodigal son was applying to himself.

"There was one resplendent idea in Christ's preaching and teaching, and that was to bring about the kingdom of God in the world. From that idea He never swerved. He walked through Vanity Fair as we walk, and figures called to Him on every side. Honor, influence, ease, wealth, all these things spoke to Him from the right and the left as He walked along.

"But with all of these great influences seeking to turn Him from His course, He never swerved. He never turned His helm, except when the course called for a turn. With this one consecrated, settled resolution and purpose went great, inspiring, consuming love.

"I hardly know how to apply the word self-sacrificing to Him. He had no self to be sacrificed. He lived as a man who did not know or think of selfishness. He went without meals and forgot to be hungry. He went without sleep and forgot to be tired.

"Paul tells us of crucifying Christ. He tells us to die with Christ that we may arise with Christ. But Christ never speaks of dying with Him. All His self-interests are gone. They are no more. All His life was love. It spelled all out in love. We can therefore hardly say that Christ was self-sacrificing.

"How easily He put aside and disguised the great temptations of life we all know. He also put aside the other and more subtle influences. The poet longs for a time of solitude. 'Oh, for the wings of a dove,' is the poet's cry. This world and its jostling crowds were more odious to Christ than to prophets and poets. But He put all subtle as well as coarser temptations behind Him. The lark soars toward heaven to pour forth its song. Christ came down to earth, and went into the very cage to sing to men. His cry was, 'Oh, for wings to fly down.'

"Christ grows utterly lonely for some one to walk with and talk with, for some one with whom He can be in communion. And He gathered together twelve men as His disciples. They were the best men He could find. They were the nearest to Him among the people around Him in purpose. And yet, how far away they were from Him! They could not understand Him. When He was talking parables they thought He was talking prose, and when He talked prose they thought He talked parables. They quarrelled among themselves for places at the table. These were the men He had to depend on for companionship. For the most part He lived with men utterly repugnant to Him.

"And yet this love of Christ was not a Puritan's love. It was love, not conscience. He did not do things because He said, to himself, 'I ought not to do this.' He did things as He was moved to do them. His heart was fired with sympathy for men.

"As He was walking on the highway a leper approached Him. The cry was 'Make room for the leper!' The crowd parted. To touch the leper may be death. Yet, when the leper throws himself at Christ's feet Christ touches him. It was not enough for Christ to simply tell the leper he was well, without touching him.

"Again, He was taking supper at the Galilean's house when a woman of the town knelt at his feet. He let her touch Him. Again, Christ was going on a great mission. Women brought their children to Him to be blessed. The disciples did not want Him to wait to bless the children. They wanted the women to disperse. Christ ordered the children to be brought to Him. In that last sad hour of all, when in terrible pain, the thought of another's suffering was uppermost in His mind. In that hour of pain and agony He was still thinking not of himself, but of others.

"This love was shown never so much as in His wrath. Ah! He could be angry, and when He was angry men were afraid of Him. The money changers ran from Him in fear, overthrowing their tables in the temple. There was a tremendous power of anger in Him, when another man did wrong.

"They could slander Him, and he did not mind it. Slander! What's of that? They could corrupt the very companions by his side, they could heap indignity on Him, could put a crown of thorns on His head, and He did not mind. They could spit in His face, they could beat Him. There was only love in this man. There was no selfishness. There was nothing in Him that would be wounded on the selfish side.

"With all this love and sympathy and loveliness, there was wonderful purity. Perhaps you think me irreverent or unorthodox if I say that it seems to me Paul understood human nature better than Christ. Paul understood the fleshly part of man. It was Paul who said, 'Wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the bond of death?' In Christ, in forgiving a man, it seemed so natural to say, 'Go, and sin no more.' So, when the woman cried out to Him, this was His simple message: 'Go, and sin no more.' He was so pure He could sit with the worst of mankind and not be contaminated.

"I do not know whether it is always safe for all men and women to follow Christ everywhere. Jesus Christ was the optimist of His century. He appeared at the time when the country was at its lowest ebb. There had been no prophet for centuries. There were no poets or philosophers, not even in Rome. He sang loud His sweet and clarion note: 'The kingdom of God is at hand.' It was the most glorious battle cry the nations ever heard. His last words were: 'The cause of good cheer I have overcome the world.' Oh, the courage of this man! Oh, the hope of this man!

"And inspiring all, the source of all, was His communionship with God. He was with God. He walked with God. There He found His rest and companionship.

"Take that life consecrated, so full of purpose that it never swerved, so full of love that we can scarcely predicate self-sacrifice, so full of sympathy, so full of hopefulness, luminous, radiant, rejoicing, strong, this life so lived and death so died that a Roman pagan, seeing Christ dead, said, 'This man is none other than the Son of God'—put this life alongside of your own and ask yourself the question, 'Am I the Son of God?'

"In the coming days of the coming week let this thought go with you. Let His strong manhood nerve you. Let His unselfish service drive out the motives that belong only to the far country. Let His smile and strong word help you. Catch the tones of His voice and let them be thunder in your hearts for the iniquity in other hearts.

"'Am I worthy to be called God's son?' You! What are you doing? Trying to make bread out of stone. Very good bread, no doubt, but it is not Christ's bread.

"You! You are tempted to cry from some pinnacle: 'Oh, what a wonderful man He was.' This is not God's work.

"To be God's son is at least to have your life wholly consecrated to God's service; to be full of sympathy, to have the purity to dare to go anywhere; to have the hopefulness that no night of darkness can obscure."

WHAT MAN OWES TO GOD.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's Theme in All Soul's Church.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, delivered a sermon yesterday morning on "Sonship," it being one of the series of his Lenten sermons on "The Religion of Jesus." The text was: "This is My beloved Son, in Whom I am well pleased." Matthew iii., 17.

"If the 'Infinite and Eternal Energy,' the Power 'in Whom we live and move and have our being,' be rightly named Father," Dr. Newton said, "there need be no mystery concerning what man owes to God. Does a son wait for written orders from his father to tell him how to live like a child? Let a man once really believe that he is a child of God and his own heart will write the code of duty toward the Most High. The child will show a reverent recognition of the Father.

"Is there such conceit of His infinite greatness in the Divine Being that He holds His children off at arm's length lest they might not properly respect Him, and interposes between their hearts and His heart the frigid forms of a spiritual court? Religion has at times thus throned upon the heavens a 'grande monarque,' who could be approached only through the prescribed punctilios of a heavenly Versailles. It has interposed between the Most High and the little ones of earth a formidable array of officials, a huge hierarchy of mediators, through whom the soul is passed from one ecclesiastical usher to another, until it wearies of finding Him whom it seeks.

"You need not go out of our Protestant churches to find still those whom the Master rebuked; who think that they shall be heard for their much speaking; whose gauge of piety is arithmetical; who measure their devotions by the clock, and think to gratify a Heavenly Father by the quantity rather than the quality of their prayers. Mummery is not piety.

"Religion is, then, the bond between the soul and God—the life of the child in the father's house. Its liturgies are the sweet and simple offices of filial piety; the natural remembrance morning and evening of Him in whose house we are dwelling, our greeting of the Father of our spirits in the unstudied acts of instinctive reverence; the loyal obedience of the dutiful child to the laws of the parent; the glad upspringing thankfulness of the happy child to Him whose bountiful love makes the earth a home; the flush of joy with which, through nature's wonders and the deeper marvels of the human mind, we enter into fellowship with the thoughts of the Infinite Being whose offspring we are; the earnest aspiration of our souls for the life of Him who is our dream of perfect goodness; the restful trusts with which we dismiss all carking care and every anxious foreboding, rolling upon the shoulders of Omnipotence the burden of all our needs, fearing no evil, knowing that all must be well since our Father is the All-Powerful, All-Wise, All-Good; the love of the Goodness which is God."

DR. C. H. PARKHURST'S DISCOURSE

Stability of Good Resolutions--Rooted in Christ.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. His sermon was a suite, in a measure, in the course he has given. The text was Colossians, ii., 7, "Rooted and built up in Him."

"We have now," he said, "reached the point where the sinner, appreciating the danger of remaining in sin, resolves to turn his back on the far country, and obediently to seek his Father's house. It is one of those crises in a man's history which means so much, because, while it is uncertain how long the resolve is going to last, it will mean almost everything if only it does last.

"The peril of the situation lies in this, that while a resolution such as the Prodigal Son made, interrupts the power had over him by the bad motives actuating him, he is not thoroughly mastered by the new motives that he proposes to adopt in their stead. We all make good resolutions, but with whatever earnestness we may make them they do not stay made. A resolution will last just as long as the present feeling lasts. In that respect it is like the twinkle that comes from the dewdrop when the sun is shining upon it. The twinkle depends upon the dewdrop. Dry the dewdrop and the twinkle goes.

"However much in earnest you may be when you make a resolution, you are not going to keep it, unless you keep the feeling that engendered it, and it is only an attempt to deceive yourself to say that you can keep your resolution if you want to. You can no more keep a resolution by choosing than you can keep the dewdrop by choosing."

Dr. Parkhurst illustrated his point in the lives of two men whom he had known before he came to this city seventeen years ago. They had both come under the influence of the temperance revival, and had resolved to turn over a new leaf. One, said the doctor, rested on his resolution to do right, and he kept it up two years, but he had nothing to rest his resolution against, no backing, and after two years vain struggle, he died a drunkard.

The other was a born drunkard. He had no resolution, and no will power, but this man is living to-day, and had lived an upright honest life for seventeen years.

"Rooted in Christ," said the doctor, "that was the secret of the man's victory. It was not the gold cure, for he never took it; not that I am saying anything against the gold cure; it was not personal determination, for he had none. At the point where he broke with the past, he allowed personal root to thrust itself down into divine soil. He crushed one tendency by opposing to it a tendency that was stronger. If you are falling, it amounts to very little to gather yourself together and say that you won't fall. You cannot kill gravity by a determination. My friends had each of them fallen into a deep rut. One said: 'Gravity brought me here, but I can undo gravity if I make up my mind to it.' The other said 'Gravity brought me here, but I can defy gravity by allowing myself to be noosed by a force greater than gravity, working upward.'

"That is according to natural philosophy. That is dynamics in the natural world. Redemption is dynamics in the moral world. Therein is part of the necessity of a Christ. Salvation without a Christ is a negative salvation, and a negative salvation cannot last. Positive salvation through Christ means the letting in of a new force of divine counteraction, and is fraught with power and endurance.

"The Holy Spirit takes these manifold illustrations, shows them to you, and enables you inwardly to observe and feel the long reality they stand for. And may a good many of those here who are tired of the past, and whose purposes are resolutely set toward the better life, remember that in Christian ascent the most ready way of climbing is to kneel, and let them begin the new life not in conference with themselves nor in the buttressing of their own intentions, but in communion with Him whose resources alone will suffice to see them through, the only certain guarantee of quietness, strength, and permanence."

DR. DAVID J. BURRELL'S SERMON

"Nero the Lion"—Factors That Molded the Last of the Caesars.

The theme of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday morning was "Nero the Lion," the text being, Second Timothy, iv., 17: "I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion."

"The lion," said Dr. Burrell, "was Nero, the last of the Caesars. Later on Paul was taken outside the gate and beheaded by order of Nero, but at this time he was delivered, and accomplished great work for all the ages. We have two portraits of Nero; one, a bright, fair-haired boy, with marked talent, a taste for the arts, and a brilliant future before him; the other portrait is the familiar one on the coins, a full-grown man, with prominent eyes, a heavy chin, and the whole countenance indicative of sensuality and cruelty.

"What were the factors that made Nero what he was? First, nature—doubt or deny it as we may, natural depravity is a fact. Our babies begin to cry as soon as they are born, and soon with passion, and as development goes on, the tendency to evil shows itself at every step.

"The second factor was heredity. His father was a man of fierce passions; he was the man who drove over a slave with his chariot from mere malice or caprice; he was the man who had another slave scourged to death because he could not drink enough to win him a wager. Nero's mother was a woman of strong will and great ambition. From the time she first looked upon her son's face as an infant she said he should be Emperor of Rome, and when the augurs told her it would be her own ruin she said: 'Let me die, so that he is crowned.'

"Then a third factor in the formation of Nero was the home; the best thing his father did was to die when the boy was three years old; but what spectres were around that palace home, rooms stained with blood, possibly groans from the dungeons underneath. Ah! my friends, we may not be able to leave our children what we have; we must leave them what we are; that bad temper, that avaricious spirit will stay when we are gone.

"A fourth element in Nero's life was his tutors. For the first seven years of his life they were low and uncultivated; then his mother returned from banishment, and placed the boy under Seneca, low, too, though called a wise man. Seneca had no faith in good, no faith in an after life, believed in policy before principle—a bad tutor.

"The fifth factor was his environment. A skeptical and sensual age, his companions, some young Roman blades with whom he sowed his 'wild oats.' His associations with the wife of one of these, Otho, would form a good plot for some of the novels and plays of the day, but we will not go into it. Evil communications corrupt good morals as well as manners. His sole object then was to gratify himself, his lusts and appetites.

"Was there any other factor in the forming of his character? Ay, verily, the most important of all—his choice, his will. 'Behind the circumstance the will sits, ruling and controlling.'

"It is the will with you and with me that makes or mars. 'O Ephraim! you have destroyed yourself,' is the sad cry. Look at the two pictures, Paul is dying a violent death, but as he places his head upon the block comes forth the note: 'I have fought a good fight. I have kept the faith. Henceforth is laid up for me a crown of life.'

"Nero, with the curses of the people ringing in his ears dying by his own sword pressed into his throat by his slave to save him worse horror. Hear the voice of the Son of Man and Son of God: 'How often I would have gathered you, but ye would not.'"

TREACHERY TO M'KINLEY

Foraker's Followers Not Giving Him a Loyal Support.

PLANS LAID TO CAPTURE THE STATE

Idea Is to Have ex-Governor Repeat Garfield's Act of 1880—Republican Quarrels Give Democrats Hope.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23.—The "Ohio idea" in national politics—which may be briefly but quite accurately defined as a lack of harmony in the delegation to the convention and treachery to the declared favorite son of the State—is again rampant in Ohio. It may surprise many who have looked with hope to this State in the expectation that it would heartily support William McKinley for the Presidency to know that not only is it very improbable that it will give him a solid support, but that it is even whispered in the most insinuating manner that there will be another Ohioan at the National Convention ready and anxious to repeat the Garfield performance of 1880.

It has been known for months that ex-Gov. Foraker and McKinley were not on the best of terms, and it has been suspected that they stand ready to cut each other's throat at the earliest opportunity, but this is the first announcement of the fact that Joseph Benson Foraker is, or will be when the time comes, the secret rival of McKinley for the highest honor in the gift of his party.

The declaration may seem preposterous, but the correspondent of The New-York Times has the best of evidence of its truth. One of the shrewdest political observers in the State, to whom the ex-Governor has gone many times for advice in the past, but who is not now a close friend of that Republican leader, said a few days ago that he had no doubt that Foraker would do all in his power to secure the nomination for himself as a dark horse.

It is unquestionable that Foraker has long hoped to be the national standard bearer of his party some day. It is not to be supposed that Foraker will be an open and avowed candidate against McKinley. He is far too shrewd for that. Besides, he and the men who follow him in the politics of this State love hidden paths, and are adepts in the tricks that deceive and mislead. They prefer to work under cover. Mr. Foraker has already declared that he is for McKinley, and that all the stories of Republican dissensions are false. But the friends of Gov. McKinley here and over the State have no confidence in the professions of friendship which Mr. Foraker makes. They remember how he deceived Sherman, and how thoroughly he played the Indian in politics in preventing the nomination of that Ohio leader.

The truth is, Foraker can be depended on to give no man faithful support for anything which will lift that man above himself. He wants to go to the Senate, but he has not an iota of friendship for McKinley and knows that, if McKinley were elected to the Presidency, he, as Senator from Ohio, would have little to hope for. Therefore, he is ostensibly for McKinley, secretly supposed to favor the candidacy of Reed, and, in fact, is scheming to have the Ohio delegation in such shape that he can be the beneficiary of the dead-lock that he hopes to see brought about in convention when the time comes.

He will be in exactly the same position in the National Convention of 1896 as Garfield was in that of 1880, if the next Legislature in this State is Republican—namely, a United States Senator-elect. The parallel does not end here. He has more of a following than Garfield had, and is a shrewder politician, or, rather, he has shrewder politicians in the gang with which he trains and out of the corruption of which he has made a fortune in lobbying during the last five years. He has repeatedly shown that at heart he has nothing but sneers and hatred for McKinley, and is for nobody but himself. He has worked to bring about a sentiment in the party for himself for Senator, and it will be the game of his machine to not only capture the Senatorship, but dictate the nominee for the Governorship. If they can do this, and carry their man to victory, almost the whole patronage of the State will be in their hands, and the prospect of McKinley getting a delegation which will give him more than nominal support will be very poor.

This is not speculation. The Foraker men ostensibly favor Gen. J. Warren Keifer for the Gubernatorial honor, but, in fact, they are working for Gen. Asa S. Bushnell of Springfield, who is a millionaire, and has been the political backer of Foraker in a financial way for years. Bushnell is a thorough machine politician, and as much the disciple of George B. Cox, the Cincinnati boss, as Foraker himself. He believes first, last, and all the time in a machine well oiled with patronage money, and has no use for any other kind of politics. He would use the Governorship just as Cox wished, and that would be to bring about the downfall of McKinley.

It is out of this condition of affairs that the hope of Democratic victory in Ohio comes this year. If the Foraker following captures the State ticket this Summer and secures the indorsement of the State Convention for Foraker for the United States Senate, the friends of Gov. McKinley will not be enthusiastic in the campaign, and the result will be a divided party. In spite of all the influence the Foraker men can bring to bear. Foraker is weak with a large element of the party, notably the laboring people, and if it is known that he is to be the Senatorial beneficiary of Republican victory it will greatly strengthen the Democrats in this county, (Hamilton,) in Cuyahoga, Franklin, and other city counties. The Democrats are taking hope from this and will hail the formal nomination of Foraker by the Republican State Convention for the United States Senatorship with cordial satisfaction.

The friends of ex-Gov. Foraker will, of course, attempt to ridicule the idea that he has any Presidential aspirations, but the fact will remain. They do not wish to have it seem so, as it interferes with their plans, but the truth will come out sooner or later and cannot be concealed till convention-time, as was hoped. It will make the contest for the delegates to the next convention very sharp and bitter in this State. The McKinley men will undoubtedly insist upon naming the members of the delegation and are determined to have them unequivocally either for or against their man. There will be no taking in of doubtful timber. It can be set down as certain that the disaffection against McKinley in this State will have to show its hand fully before convention time, and will be placed where it cannot practice its favorite secret methods successfully in the Presidential Convention next year. If the delegation is divided it will be openly so, and every person will know the reason, which is nothing less than that Gov. McKinley has refused to bow the knee to the Cox-Foraker clique in all its wishes and desires.

Smashing Idols.

On one occasion a friend to whom I was talking said to me, as we looked across the room at Boulanger: "We modern French have become a nation of idolaters. It is absurd to go on calling us Christians. We are always eager to worship a new earthly god, provided he shines, and only so long as he shines. When he grows dim we smash him."

At that instant some one at my side said "Bon soir" to me. I turned and saw M. de Lesseps. For him, too, I had sad reason to remember, later on, the words, "When our god grows dim we smash him." It was a strange coincidence that he should have appeared that night just as they were spoken.—Blackwood's Magazine.

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Silks at 38c. the yard.
24 and 27 inch printed Japs, printed Chinas, printed Pongee, Glace Silks, and a great variety of colored Silks. Sort you have been paying 85c. the yard for. Table full, Broadway, Centre.

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Silks at 59c. the yard.
The Taffetas that everybody wants for waists; good for dresses, too. Bought to retail at $1 a yard. We don't know their equal at 85c. Two long counters, Broadway, centre aisle.

Silks at 88c. the yard.
15,000 yards fancy Silks, French, Swiss, American. Every new idea in waist silks, in printed warps—Taffetas and Jacquards. All new goods, expressly designed for us and meant to wholesale at $1.25 to $1.55. At 88c. it is giving you two yards for one. Of course, there's a choice. Special counter, Broadway, centre aisle.

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You needn't wait for a June tumble in exclusive and Novelty Silk prices. That part of June is here now. Latest Parisian fancies, printed Taffetas, plaids, and high art Satin Novelties, such as you expect to pay $2, $2.50, or $3 for, may go at $1.20.

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Novelty silks, $3, $4, and $5 kind, many of them in only single dress pattern lengths. Probably the chance of a lifetime to get such goods at $1.95.

We shall fill mail orders for these silks at the prices named as long as possible; but a few hours will very likely end some of the lots.

BLACK SILKS.

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MASS MEETING

will be held in the Large Hall of

COOPER UNION

ON

Wednesday, March 27, 1895,

UNDER THE FOLLOWING CALL:

To the Citizens of New-York:

The citizens of New-York in November last declared at the polls with no uncertain voice for reform in our municipal affairs, and since then through all channels open to them they have renewed that declaration. Regardless of your interests, the Legislature of this State has failed to pass or progress the important reform measures pending before it, and has now under consideration measures most vicious in principle and of a character to perpetuate the ills from which you have long suffered.

To the end, therefore, that you may speak to those who should be your true representatives, and whom you should hold to a strict accountability in terms that they cannot even feign to misunderstand, all good citizens are asked to assemble themselves in mass meeting in the Large Hall of the Cooper Union on the evening of Wednesday, March 27th, at 8 o'clock, and protest against the passage by the Legislature of the so-called Lexow bills and urge the immediate consideration and prompt passage of the reform measures now pending in the Legislature.

New-York, March 23, 1895.

JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
Chairman Committee of Seventy.
JAMES C. CARTER,
President City Club.
GEO. M. CUMMING,
President Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.

C. H. PARKHURST,
President City Vigilance League.
H. A. C. ANDERSON,
First Vice President German American Reform Union.

The following speakers will address the meeting:

HON. SETH LOW,
MR. ELIHU ROOT,
GEN. WAGER SWAYNE,
MR. JAMES C. CARTER,
MR. CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to recommend a good, trustworthy, honest young girl as chambermaid; can do plain sewing or wait on ladies where hairdressing is not required. Call, Monday, at 40 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two young competent girls; one chambermaid and waitress; other cook and laundress; best city reference; last employer can be seen; no cards. 105 Waverley Place, basement door.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant as competent chambermaid and seamstress or care of grown children; city references; wages, $20. 418 West 17th St.; ring Owens's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; do plain sewing; or as first-class waitress; best reference. 21 East 56th St.; Dennehy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting; best city reference. 206 East 45th St., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; has experience from other side. J. T., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; understands waiting on lady and sewing; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in private family; can do plain sewing; English; good reference. M. W., 466 Second Av., between 36th and 37th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Katie, care M. Braun, 431 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for her chambermaid; eight years' reference. Call, Monday, at 53 West 76th St.*

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish woman; age, 20; as chambermaid in private family; good references. H. R., 374 Park Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting or do plain sewing; best city references; last employer can be seen. 424 West 35th St.; McPeck's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; with washing or chamber-work alone; city reference; no cards. 574 3d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good reference. M. C. H., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; small family; good city reference. 403 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city references. 238 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; thoroughly competent; first-class references. 606 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By German girl as chambermaid or laundress; city or country references. 1,301 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or SEAMstress.—By neat tidy young girl; best references. 922 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; English Protestant; neat and obliging; references. 112 East 11th St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or LIGHT HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, steady place; willing and obliging; references. Nora Leahy, 749 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced, educated girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 208 East 41st St., Larkin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 116½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress; personal references. R. H., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City reference from last place. 954 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion or courier; speaks English, French, and German; good musician; experienced traveler. Mademoiselle, 420 Morris Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

COMPANION.—By well educated North German teacher as companion of a young girl or lady. Miss E. W., 257 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By reliable girl as cook and laundress; city or country; private family; best references. 213 East 25th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all kinds of desserts; small family; best city references. 222 West 35th St. Marguerite.

COOK and BAKER.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; good city reference; willing to do coarse washing. D., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; competent in all branches of her duties; takes full charge; A1 reference. Hildegard, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By woman as excellent cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; country preferred; best of reference. 314 West 126th St.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook and do plain washing in private family; good references. M. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and do plain washing; country or city; personal references. I. M., 208 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 210 East 65th St., Ashe's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by day or week; best city reference; excellent cleaner. 338 West 24th St., Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; by day or month; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. 139 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; to go out by day or week; best city reference. M. G., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good city references. Call, Monday, 500 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; good baker; excellent reference. Call, Monday, 721 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as cook in small American family; wages, $25; references, Swedish, 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; would do a little coarse washing. Call, two days, 105 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a good family cook, with good reference; no objection to country or city. 238 West 20th St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—First-class, by colored woman in private family or boarding house. Eva, 312 West 41st St.

COOK. — By a professional first-class (Swedish) cook, with best of references; can fill a chef's place; permanent or by the day. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; four years' city references from best private families. Call, for two days, R. S. M., 188 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; excellent city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. R., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By young experienced girl to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; references. Call, two days, 240 East 47th St., top floor.

COOK.—By smart young woman, first-class cook; small private family; fully competent; good baker. M., care of Herbert, 352 East 42d St.

COOK.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for an excellent cook. Call, Monday, 53 West 76th St.

COOK.—By competent Swedish woman, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30. Marie, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons economically; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a thoroughly first-class French and German cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; can serve all company dinners and luncheon; take entire charge of kitchen; best city references. 116 East 32d St. Mme. Brisse.

COOK.—By professional Swedish cook; used to large establishment; the highest of references; where kitchenmaid is kept. C. L., care Miss Moller, 881 4th Av.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as waitress, in a private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, from 10 to 4, at 231 East 84th St.; ring Reid's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good taker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 42 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best reference; in private family. M. L., 158 East 44th St. Cornell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; can get up dinners and lunches; has good city reference; will not go less than $50 a month. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. 139 West 60th St.; ring Heffernen's bell; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Englishwoman as first-class cook in hotel or boarding house; good carver. Call, for two days, at 250 East 30th St., Bell 1.

COOK, &c.—By American girl; good cook and baker; assist with washing; would go to country for the Summer; two years' reference. 852 3d Av., one flight.

COOK, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; best of city reference given; the lady can be seen. 328 East 21st St.

COOK.—By competent Swedish woman; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $3. Russell, 112 East 88th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a thorough woman work by the day; housecleaning or washing or cooking; good city reference. M. G., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out working by the day; can make herself generally useful. 17 Barrow St.; ring three times.

DAY'S WORK.—Cleaning of all kinds done by young colored woman. Mrs. J. F. Williams, 44 West 135th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By artisan, designer, cutter, and perfect fitter; well made at reasonable prices; dinner, visiting, ball, and reception gowns, capes, coats, tailor-made suits; man's work; newest fashions; by day; home preferred; no letter; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; walking and evening dresses; also dancing costumes; perfect satisfaction in fit and style; terms moderate; best reference. D. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; first-class fitter; accustomed to first-class trade; desires more engagements; first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by day or take the work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Seven years with Lord & Taylor; stylish, perfect-fitting dresses made as reasonably as from their own homes. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced person wishes few more engagements by day, as dressmaker and seamstress; city or country; terms reasonable. F. A., 101 West 42d St., advertising office.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced finisher; good helper with dressmaker; by the day; in families; rapid sewer; best references. Mrs. Bryant, 300 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Excellent French dressmaker; perfect fitter, (after McDowell system;) by the day, week, or at home; no objection to country engagements. Perregaux-Dielf, 207 East 48th St.

DRESSMAKER and LADY'S MAID.—Understands making evening dresses; in private American family; good reference. R. H. S., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By young girl, lately landed, worked at dressmaking, as chambermaid and seamstress in private family. Call, Monday, at 251 West 35th St., top floor; no cards.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; tea gowns and dresses remodeled; also children's clothes; $1.50 per day. 318 East 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker (late with Howard & White) by day. 132 East 123d St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker, out or at home; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By reliable dressmaker to go out in private families; reference. 202 West 43d St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker and family sewer; a few more customers by the day or week. Child's Dressmaker, Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisian young lady, does not speak English, as governess to two children; references from Paris; good wages. M. S., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German, with moderate pretensions; good experience in fancy work. Schmidt, 222 East 86th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable, refined American widow as housekeeper; where she can have child of 7; a thorough worker; good marketer; honest and reliable; prefers permanent place to wages; no cards. Mrs. Baldwin, 342 East 19th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In private family; can take entire charge of house, city or country; first-class reference. E. A. L., Stapleton, S. I.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Scotch Protestant; personal references given. E. M. H., 70 West 134th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable man and wife; no children; eight years' unexceptionable city reference. Mrs. J. Cocklin, 812 8th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged French person as general houseworker for two in a family; country preferred. Caroline, 222 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK or LAUNDRESS.—By a young colored woman to do general housework or as laundress; or day's work; good references. 942 8d Av., between 56th and 57th Sts. M. J.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman for general housework; small private family; good reference from last place. 512 West 28th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—In a small family; two and a half years in last place; is a Protestant. Lizzie, care of Mrs. Large, 212 East 89th St.; ring four times.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent housemaid in a private family; city or country; good reference. E. L., Box 402 Times, Up Town

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid or wait on invalid; understands her duties; good packer; will be found trustworthy, obliging; no objection to travel; highest reference from last employer. L. D. S., 859 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—An experienced person; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler on land and sea; good dressmaker; speaks French, English, and German; good sailor; best city references. H. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; also for young misses; German, French, English; hairdresser, seamstress, and experienced traveler; best city references. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss; speaks German and English; first-class dressmaker; good packer and traveler; one lady preferred; very obliging. E. R., 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; neat sewer; best personal reference as to character. Box 656, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. W. S., Box 856 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss as traveling maid; speaks English and French; very obliging in traveling; best city references. Y. Y., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English, French, and German; willing and obliging; good dressmaker; references can be furnished. 675 9th Av., ground floor.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands traveling; good references. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian girl as lady's maid; good sewing and hairdressing; references. Louise, Box 104, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; good dressmaker; best city references. Oympic, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS. — Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 65 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; good reference. L. Jourdain, 248 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; no children; best city references. Delta, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer. Call at present employer's, 520 5th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a competent Protestant maid and seamstress; good packer and traveler; also understands hairdressing. 709 Madison Av., between 75th and 76th Sts.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress for lady or growing children; speaks French; German, and English; willing to travel; seven years' highest city references. Vietoire, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a quiet, educated North German; thoroughly competent; understands care of lady's wardrobe; dressmaking and fine sewing; good packer and traveler; best reference given. P. C., 546 11th Av.

MAID.—By young Swiss girl, speaks German and French, as maid to lady or growing children; understands dressmaking; good references. M. M., 107 West 75th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or GOVERNESS.—By North German; speaks French and English; good traveler and packer; to go to Europe; city references. E. G., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Mrs. Sutton, 329 East 43d St.

MAID.—As French maid; understands her business; has excellent references. R. B., 18 West 57th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid and nurse; does not speak English; good dressmaker. J. G., 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class dressmaker, seamstress; understands hair dressing; references. Address A. D., 102 East 19th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; would like position in a first-class house; best city references. 5 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; small American family; city reference. Call, two days, at 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; good city reference from last employer; city or country. 1,040 3d Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for her first-class laundress. Can be seen till Monday and Tuesday at 5 East 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do chamberwork; in private family. 585 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By French laundress for washing in private families; 60c. dozen. 251 West 33d St. Fleischer.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; accustomed to fine work; by the day; references. 318 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; wages, $18; country preferred; references. Ellen, 257 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; best city references. 158 East 88th St.; ring Entwistle's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country; good reference. Call, for two days, at 125 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. F., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city references. C. M., 650 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of infant or small children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references; disengaged April 3. Superior, Box 267 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent baby's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; take full charge; highest personal city reference. M., 202 East 78th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; city references. L. H., 416 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent, trustworthy person; entire charge of infant from birth; or growing children; plain sewing; best city references. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—To children from 3 years on; refined, competent North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; best references. S. Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for faithful infant's nurse; 5 years in her employ; handy in waiting on lady; can make children's clothing; wages, $20. 4 East 46th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and first-class infant's nurse; one that takes entire charge; city or country; excellent city references. S. J., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take entire charge of, from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. K., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as competent nurse; good references. 587 Lexington Av.; ring Johnson's bell.

NURSE.—By respectable young woman as nurse; is fond of children; good reference. 446 West 35th St.; ring outside bell twice.

NURSE, &c.—By Parisienne as nurse to growing children or useful maid to ladies; reference. Room 271, Hotel Savoy, present employer's.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; good reference. 240 West 33d St., baseme

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—Highest references given by present employer. 5 East 67th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Very competent French seamstress wants more customers by day; dressmaking, remodeling, renovating, children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; good city references. B. Agostini, 243 West 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for her first-class seamstress. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 5 East 74th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; few more customers by the day; children's dresses a specialty; best reference. Mrs. Joly, 27 Carmine St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls that are accustomed to working together, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; country preferred the year round; best of reference. M. M., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress in a small private family; must be permanent; city references. H. C., Box 177 Times.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; can carve if required; best city references; $25 per month. 300 East 38th St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for a competent waitress. Call, Monday, 53 West 76th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family. Call, two days, present employer's, 250 West 75th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a competent laundress; private family washing only; open-air drying; best of references. 128 West 31st St. Burns.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience and Beginner, 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE and GYMNASTICS.—By Swedish graduate; face massage specialty. Nina Holmberg, 219 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; age 36; speaks fluent English; is good valet; also good cook; strictly respectable and sober; two and a half years' and five years' previous references. Vatel, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a strictly temperate man; where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his business in all its branches, and is of neat appearance; first-class reference. 204 East 65th St., McGinness's bell.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, care of John O'Hare, tailor, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Can be useful in private family, by young Frenchman, with highest city and foreign references; no objection to travel. P. P., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—By first-class butler and cook, with good reference; able to cook for dinner parties; also cut meat; city or country. A. S. H., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler and valet, or steward on yacht; four years' reference from last employer; also reference as steward on yachts. E. E., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swede; age, 33; first-class city references; no objection to going to the country or traveling. K., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—German; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good worker; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; 27; in a private family, where parlormaid is kept; five years' personal city references. Pagésy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; strictly sober and honest; well recommended; care of china and silver; five years' references. Louis, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By French couple; wife first-class cook in private family; understands her duty; city reference. Luca., 126 West 27th St., care of housekeeper.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; butler; private family; city or country; knows his duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city references. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; in private family; an honest, sober, and industrious young man; can give best city reference. E. A. Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; would like to travel; best reference from French Ambassador. F. E., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As first-class butler or valet; best city reference. 137 West 35th St.; no cards.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; understands his business; good and capable driver; sober and honest. J. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman, who will be disengaged by the 1st; present employer can be seen. Address D. F., 136 West 54th St., present employer's private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care horses, carriages, harness; best references; can make himself useful; last employer seen. R., 226 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Sober and reliable; has best of city reference; twelve years with last employer; who has given up horses; can refer to. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; just disengaged; a good city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Round gentleman's place; understands milking; six years' references. J. K., 57 Irving Place.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By strictly temperate American; capable, willing; city or country; reference. Earnest, Box 205, Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands the management and care of fine horses and carriages; is a first-class driver in all harness; rides well; five years' best reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, care of the Martin estate, Summit, N. J.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes to get position for his man; city or country; middle-aged; married; good driver; understands his business thoroughly; sober, honest, obliging, useful, careful. William, 465 4th Av., near 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business thoroughly; has A1 city references for careful driver, attention to duties; age 31; also groom; single; two would like place together; city or permanent country place; will be at liberty April 2. Coachman, 117 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady highly recommends her colored coachman; three years' reference; leaving on account of death; drive four and tandem; superintend any private establishment; neat, willing, and most reliable; city or country. B. J., 309 West 68th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, experienced, married man; no children; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, gentleman's place, properly; country preferred; obliging and industrious; highest reference in city. Call or address H. P., 44 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; thoroughly understands his business; a careful driver; no objections to country; strictly temperate; very best reference. Frank Tipping, care of Peter Hussey, 1,258 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses wishes a place for coachman in her employment four years; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city driver; sober, willing, and obliging. Coachman, 46 Park Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young Scotchman, lately landed, as coachman and to be useful on gentleman's country place; sober, honest, and obliging; reference from old country, D. McDonald, care Mrs. Zoneada, 207 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—A good, steady position as coachman or generally useful on gentleman's place, by a sober, competent, and trustworthy man; single; understands horses, cows, lawns, &c.; first-class references. Address, with particulars, Riggins, 486 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER. — Single; thoroughly understands care of horses and driving; is a first-class vegetable and flower gardener; last employer can be seen. W., Room 10, Mills Building.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly-experienced city driver, with best personal city reference from last employer; unemployed of late on account of family turning out horses. T. B., 2 East 58th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; temperate, good city driver; good city reference. George, 28 East 35th St., late employer's.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses; good country driver; understands all house duties; willing and obliging; neat; best reference. M., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; understands his business thoroughly; all branches; good, reliable, and stylish driver; city or country; six years' first-class city reference. Frank, 402 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable man; thoroughly understands his business in every way; sober, honest, and a careful city driver; 5 years' city reference from last employer; can be seen. L., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; married, small family; best city reference, written and personal, from last employer, who can be seen and glad to recommend him; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By young Englishman as coachman and plain gardener; country preferred; married; no family; good references. E. Greenhill, 218 East 80th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 30; careful driver and good groom; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; excellent personal references; country preferred. Edward, Box 173 Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Age, 47; Swiss; married; no children; a learned, thoroughly-practical gardener; competent in all the different departments of greenhouses; also planting and growing, and grafting of all kinds fruit trees, and the improvement of roses; care of lawns and shrubberies, graperies; good vegetable grower; can milk; the management of a gentleman's place; highest references from last employers. P. H., Gardener, 148 Amity St., Flushing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man on greenhouses, &c.; mushrooms, fruits, and vegetables; can take charge of private estate, also superintend farm and manage help for making all necessary improvements, grading, landscaping, &c.; satisfactory reference. B., Box 162 Times.

GARDENER.—By a married man; age, 34; no family; eighteen years' experience in the best of private places in Newport, R. I., and New-York State; highest reference; over six years in last place. Gardener, Box 147 Times.

GARDENER.—By a young married Scotchman; practical in all branches; will take charge of a place single-handed or where more are kept; five years' first-class reference from last place. O. M., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER—Competent to take care of a gentleman's country seat, where a good gardener is required; experienced in greenhouse and all branches of gardening; best city references. German; married. Charles Biele, 135 Front St.

GARDENER.—By a thoroughly-experienced gardener; German; understands farming and floriculture perfectly; had charge of a place of 1,000 acres under cultivation, and has the best of references. Louis Rissel, Post Office, Yonkers.

GARDENER.—Single; Dane; 14 years' experience in houses and grounds; particular in keeping a place neat; good grower; best of references in all respects; three years in last situation. Rasmus K. Jorgensen, 8 State St.

GARDENER.—By married man; understands his business; would take place with or without glass; six years' references from last place. Gardener, Box 138 Times.

GARDENER.—By a Swede; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses; fully competent to take full charge; best of references; small family. H. I., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By good married man; one child; competent; take full charge on gentleman's place; good references. C. B., Box 104, 1,242 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young French coachman as groom; knows all about horses, and can make himself useful about the stable, and can give good references. Etienne, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By young man; American; 24; best city references. Call or address 116½ West 50th St., private stable.

GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; references; last employer seen. Henry, Box 324 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By first-class second man or butler in small family; by young man; has first-class city references. E. L., care of Johnson, 135 East 31st St.

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; thorough valet; expert at silver; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; city references. H., 905 6th Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By reliable, willing, and obliging young man; valets neatly; personal city reference. T. F., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly competent; has best references. H., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; sober, honest, and obliging; first-class city and country reference. R., 229 East 26th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man, who thoroughly understands his duties; good city reference. James, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Waldenese; on a country place; understands care of horses, cows, gardening, and all kinds of country work; willing and obliging; good references. F. M., 108 West 29th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By handy man on gentleman's place; in door or out; or as coachman or gardener; well recommended; married. Englishman, Box 110, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man to make himself generally useful in private family; city or country; best reference. E. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young colored man; willing and obliging; reference, if required. Wm. Barnes, 409 7th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—English private family; understands all kinds indoor work; eight years' city reference. G. H., 159 East 47th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Obliging; as assistant, or all round useful outside work on country place; private preferred. M. J., 229 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Valets.

VALET.—To one or two gentlemen in chambers, or traveling servant; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; best of city references; French; age, 24. H. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

VALET or TRAVELING SERVANT.—By young Swiss; single; age, 31; speaks good English, French, and German; is a good cleaner and presser of gentlemen's clothes; will be highly recommended. E. R., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, with a year's practice in a dental college and with a good equipment of dental instruments, desires a situation with a dentist to help him in his work; good references given. B., Box 220 Times.

ATTENDANT ON INVALID.—By respectable, strictly temperate American man; capable, willing; city or country; reference. Reliable, Box 177, Times.

ATTENDANT and COMPANION.—By competent young Frenchman; well educated, neat; to invalid or traveling gentleman; speaks English fluently; best references. R. C., 1,242 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN desires position as collector or any position of trust; five years' experience as collector; highest city references and security given. H. Y. Lewis, 118 West 12th St.

CARETAKER.—Married man; no family; highest of references; accustomed to care of boys in institution or similar position. J. W., Box 138 Times.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Help Wanted—Females.

A FRENCH GIRL WANTED as maid and seamstress; city reference required. Apply at 44 East 75th St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A competent intelligent Protestant nurse; age, between 25 and 35; for a baby 15 months and little girl of 8 years; only those that are very neat and have personal reference need apply. 17 Park Av.

WANTED—A German chambermaid and waitress in small family. Apply, till 12 o'clock, at 153 West 80th St.

WANTED—An educated English girl to take care of growing children; references required. Apply, between 11 and 1, at 21 West 81st St.

Help Wanted—Males.

BUTLER.—Single; good appearance; English preferred; to go 40 country April 5 for two months; if satisfactory, will re-engage in Autumn for town and country permanently; wages, $45. Answer, giving all particulars, S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 30, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 30, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

The "Under-Ad" Column.

Unheard-of Bargains.

From The Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

"The times are hard," the merchant said,
"I'll mark my goods way down,
And advertise them good and strong,
And capture this whole town."

Straightway he seized his ink and pen,
And paper, too, seized he,
And wrote, and wrote, and wrote again
An ad. a sight to see.

"Unheard of Bargains!!" was the head
He put upon the ad.
Then hied him to the printer man's,
And handbills printed had.

Two sturdy youths he next sought out
And sent them up and down,
To scatter bills the streets about,
And agitate the town.

But sad to say, no great crowds came
To throng that merchant's store,
And trade flowed on about the same
As it had flow

PLATT AND STRONG PLANS

Scarcely an Appreciable Difference Between Them.

PARTISANSHIP IN NEW LEGISLATION

The Political Predilections of a Community Largely Govern Its Treatment by the Lawmakers at Albany.

ALBANY, March 24.—The event of the present week in the Legislature will occur Wednesday or Thursday, when the New-York Police bills will be reached on the calendar in the order of third reading in the Senate, and the people of New-York will definitely learn whether "reform" is to have its way or the State Republican machine is to rule them. The proceedings no doubt will be fully as entertaining, if not as dramatic, as those of Thursday last.

"When it is considered how little difference there is between Mr. Platt and Mayor Strong as regards the language and purpose of the bi-partisan police bill, the wonder is that some attempt at conciliation has not been made on the part of Mr. Platt and his friends to concede to the Mayor all that he demands," said a former Republican member of Congress this evening. "As I understand the proposition, Mayor Strong is to appoint a new bi-partisan board if he is not satisfied with the present commission. This board, or the new one, is to hold office as long as he does. The day his successor is elected the people of New-York City will elect two Police Commissioners, and the new Mayor will appoint the candidate that receives the next highest number of votes in each of the two big parties. By this plan the police commission will consist of two Commissioners elected and two appointed. This is Mr. Platt's plan. Now, what does Mayor Strong want? He is reported as saying he believes in the bi-partisan principle, all elected or all appointed, but objects to a bi-partisan board half elective and half appointive.

"As to the constitutionality of the latter plan, I have nothing to say. The best lawyers in New-York declare it to be unconstitutional. The courts will no doubt pass upon the matter later. But, as a practical politician, the point, to my mind, is this: What has Mr. Platt to gain by hanging out now upon an idea that cannot be put into practice for nearly three years? Now, that is the only point of difference between Mr. Platt and Mayor Strong upon this bi-partisan police bill. They both agree upon a bi-partisan board, upon a reorganization of the force by the Commissioners in office at the time the reorganization begins, upon the fact that a policeman once dismissed shall not be allowed the right of appeal—a very necessary provision, to my mind, in view of the disclosures before the Lexow committee. The only difference between them, if common report be true, is upon a point that is not to become operative until after the first day of November, 1897! Is the destiny of the Republican Party this Fall, and perhaps in 1896, to suspend and depend upon so slender a thread? And are the people of the City of New-York to lose the fruits of last Fall's election for so small a quibble? As to a single-headed commission, that is a matter I have not considered, but I can say this: that Mayor Strong can be relied upon to do the right thing, for of all the appointments he has made there is only one against whom criticism can be made."

Outside of politics, this seems to be the clearest exposition of the present situation in New-York City, and in Albany for that matter, that has been expressed, and, as the gentleman who uttered the sentiments sat in Congress for four years and never made a speech, his request that his name be concealed is observed.

That which above all other considerations has made this Legislature ridiculous has been its inconsistency. Senator Coffey of Brooklyn struck the bull's-eye Friday when he asserted on the floor of the Senate that the worst special legislation he ever knew was being jammed through for no other purpose than to throw Democratic officeholders out in the world to give places to Republicans, and to manipulate the organization of cities manifestly Democratic in order that Republicans could control them. It is undeniable that the policy of this Legislature, politically, is as vicious and as unprincipled as was that of the Legislatures of 1892 and 1893, which whipped through some of the worst legislation on the statute books, and whose responsible chiefs were whipped back into live. The proposition cannot be gainsaid that there are as many localities to-day chafing under the unjust partisan iniquitous Republican legislation as there were three years ago under so-called Democratic misrule. Whenever Republicans, locally, are the underdog, bills may be found in both houses legislating Democrats out of office to allow Republicans to squeeze in. Old soldiers are incontinently removed without cause, justification, or delay. Apologies are tendered when the new Republican chief of a department hands them their last pay warrant. The Constitution, which clearly specifies that preference in office holding and in office getting shall be given veterans, is overriden; the statutes that are supposed to protect them are ignored as if made of mud, only to be trampled on. A law that is good enough for one city or village is not good enough for another. One principle applies to the administration of one town, another to that of another.

The general application of a principle depends upon the status of the local Republican boss. If he can control the Mayor the power of appointment is bestowed upon the Mayor. If the Mayor is not controllable, the power is transferred to the Common Council, or to city officers carefully selected because of their loyalty to the local boss. In a village the rule is different. Sometimes the power of appointment is given to the President, sometimes to the Trustees altogether. It all depends.

When the new Constitution was adopted last November, the old soldier thought the political millennium had come, and the people of the cities of the State were convinced that the home rule article utterly prevented any more of the kind of charter amendments that had rendered the Legislature within recent years infamous. Nothing of the kind. Day by day veterans are removed from office for no other reason than that they are Democrats. And, so far legislation that should have been enacted ere this to perfect the sections of the Constitution, not one step has thus far been taken. On the contrary, instead of having a general plan for each of the three classes of cities in the State, as provided for by the Constitution, not a single movement has been made or a measure enacted to obviate the abuses in charter tinkering that politicians in the past availed themselves of to enlarge their power, and that of the intention of the framers of our new Constitution had hoped to prevent in the future.

If any suggestion, plan, or idea could be advanced to lift the police force of a city out of politics, the determined policy of politicians in the various towns and cities of the State to control that force would supply it. As The New-York Times editorially and otherwise has pointed out, this Legislature, working on the same lines exactly that drove William F. Sheehan into private life, that overturned the Democratic State machine and nearly destroyed the dominant organization in New-York last Fall, has favored one police plan for Greenbush, another for Lansingburg, another for Albany, another for Newburg, and another for New-York City.

So far, over thirty charter amendments have been introduced in this Legislature, in spite of the home-rule provision in the Constitution. The Republicans make no pretense whatever of explaining or trying to explain their want of consistency, but are plunging ahead with the same willfulness and indifference that brought the politicians who were running things three years ago to grief.

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A great deal of sentiment can be found in these days of strikes and lock-outs in favor of a State police. To those acquainted with the cost, the folly of calling out the National Guard whenever a riot is threatened anywhere in the State is only too apparent and the burden upon the taxpayer superfluous. "The whole problem can be easily solved," said Assemblyman Alfred Conkling yesterday, "by the formation of a State police. In Germany the plan has been highly successful. It would be if adopted in this State. Whenever an outbreak occurred in a city the State police could be summoned from an adjoining town. Had this system been in operation during the Brooklyn strike no occasion would have been presented for calling upon the National Guard. A mob becomes very often more lawless under the delusion that the police sympathizes with it. But drop the police from a strange city upon the rioters, and their idea of sympathy undergoes a sudden transformation."

Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner's selection of Danforth E. Ainsworth as his deputy brings to light another example of the impoverishing effects of politics upon an able man. By profession Ainsworth is a lawyer, and would readily command a position in the foremost rank if practicing at the New-York bar. He has been generally regarded as the ablest leader the Republicans have had on the floor of the Assembly since the death of the late Gen. Husted. But he has remained in the Assembly too long. He has always shown the greatest interest in the educational system of the State, and his selection indicates that Superintendent Skinner has found an assistant whose sympathies are enlisted in the work, and who will prove to be thoroughly en rapport with any plan that will tend to maintain or elevate the high standard that now obtains in this State.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE SESSION

Programme of the Week's Exercises of the Methodists, Presided Over by Bishop John P. Newman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 24.—The ninety-sixth session of the New-York Methodist Conference will meet in St. James's Church, this city, April 3 to 10, Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., LL. D., of Omaha, to preside. There are 312 ministers in this conference, representing a membership of 58,267. Following is the programme that has been prepared:

Tuesday, April 2—7:30 P. M., campfire of New-York Conference Veterans' Association. Address by the Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wednesday, April 3—9 A. M., opening session of the conference. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Rev. Bishop J. P. Newman presiding. 2:30 P. M., Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society anniversary. Addresses by the Rev. L. A. Robbins and the Rev. Arthur Thompson. 7:30 P. M., anniversary of the Church Extension Society. Addresses by the Rev. W. R. Evans, the Rev. S. F. White, and the Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D.

Thursday, April 4—8:30 A. M., devotional and exegetical. Conducted by Bishop Newman. 9 A. M., conference session. 11 A. M., conference sermon by the Rev. C. H. Snedeker. 2:30 P. M., anniversary of Woman's Home Missionary Society. Addresses by Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. Mary Fish Park, Mrs. E. F. George. 7:30 P. M., missionary sermon by the Rev. W. A. Mackey.

Friday, April 5—8:30 A. M., devotional and exegetical, Bishop Newman. 9 A. M., conference session. 2:30 P. M., anniversary of the Education Society. Addresses by the Rev. A. T. Civill, the Rev. N. L. Heroy, the Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D. 7:30 P. M., anniversary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society. Addresses by the Rev. A. A. Holla, the Rev. J. C. Hoyt, and the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D.

Saturday, April 6—8:30 A. M., devotional and exegetical, Bishop Newman. 9 A. M., conference session. 7:30 P. M., anniversary of the New-York Conference Temperance Society. Addresses by the Rev. C. H. McAnney, the Rev. B. C. Warren, and the Rev. George Clark.

Sunday, April 7—9:30 A. M., conference love feast, the Rev. C. C. McCabe, leader. 10:30 A. M., sermon by the Rev. Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., LL. D. 2:30 P. M., ordination of Deacons and Elders, also memorial services in the Wurts Street Methodist Episcopal Church. 7:30 P. M., anniversary of the Missionary Society. Addresses by the Rev. J. W. A. Dodge, the Rev. J. S. Stone, and the Rev. C. C. McCabe, D. D. Anniversary of Sunday School Union and Epworth League. Addresses by the Rev. E. Hunt, the Rev. E. Lyon, Robert R. Doherty, Ph. D., and the Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D.

Monday, April 8—8:30 A. M., devotional and exegetical, Bishop Newman. Conference session. 2:30 P. M., meeting of the New-York Conference Drew Alumni Association. Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Cook. Meeting of the Kingston District Auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to be addressed by Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson. 7:30 P. M., anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Addresses by the Rev. Bishop J. P. Newman, D. D., LL.D., Mrs. Robinson, and others.

Tuesday, April 9—8:30 A. M., devotional and exegetical, Bishop Newman. Conference session.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Walter W. Greenland.

Ex-Adjt. Gen. Walter W. Greenland died at his home, in Clarion, Penn., Saturday night, after a long illness. He was Adjutant General of Pennsylvania during Gov. Pattison's last administration. The funeral will take place next Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Gen. Greenland was born at Coatesville, Penn., Jan. 6, 1846. He enlisted in 1862, at the age of sixteen, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served through the war.

At the battle of Antietam the standard bearer of Greenland's regiment was killed, and young Greenland picked up the fallen colors and bore them through the rest of the battle. At the end of the day's fight he was thanked on the field of battle by his Colonel for his gallantry. After the war he became a civil engineer and Superintendent of several oil companies. He served six years as Prothonotary of Clarion County.

He joined the Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1886, and rapidly acquired successive promotions. He was made Quartermaster General of the Governor's staff in 1891, and a year later became Adjutant General. At the Gubernatorial election of last year, Gen. Greenland was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Walden Pell.

Walden Pell died at his home, 13 East Twenty-ninth Street, Saturday. He was fifty-six years old, and was born in the old Pell homestead, at Esopus. Mr. Pell was for twelve years a member of the firm of Pell & Co., auctioneers of marble and hard woods. He retired from business twenty-five years ago. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration. The burial will be at East Chester, N. Y.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. C. W. Bellaires of St. Louis died yesterday, aged sixty-three. He earned his title by nineteen years' service in the English Army in China, India, and Egypt. He was the youngest son of the late Canon Bellaire of Wiltshire Cathedral, and came to this country in 1878. As an authority on racing and athletic sports he had no equal in the West. He was for a number of years Secretary of the Fair Grounds. Upon retiring, a year ago, he engaged in newspaper work. He was publisher of The Western Sporting News in the early eighties. A widow and three children survive him.

—Judge Emory Warren, a well-known pioneer of Western New-York, died in Fredonia last night, aged eighty-four. Mr. Warren had been a resident of Chautauqua County since 1819. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1841 and 1842. He had held various local offices, and for several years was Surrogate of the county.

—Seth Bowen of Mauricetown, N. J., who was about sixty years old, died suddenly Saturday. He was Deputy United States Revenue Collector for his district.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Evanston, Wyoming, March 24.—Searching parties in the Alma Mine, where an explosion took place recently, have recovered all the bodies except that of Walter Miller. Of the number killed, thirty-two were members of the Mormon Church. President Joseph Smith, Sevmour B. Young, and other Mormons came here from Salt Lake to attend the funeral, which was held today.

Butte, Mon., March 24.—The trial of the contest over the will of Judge Andrew J. Davis, in which an estate of about $8,000,000 is involved, will begin June 1. The particular phase of the contest to be disposed of relates to the claims of the Sheffield heirs. The attorneys have entered into a stipulation that there shall be no postponement.

South Hingham, Mass., March 24.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Second Parish Church (Unitarian) was observed by the society this evening. The society's meeting house was erected in 1742, and a large part of the original structure is still in use.

Orange, N. J., March 24.—The congregation of the Brick Presbyterian Church has extended a call to the Rev. J. F. Fitscher, Jr., of Waterville, N. Y., and he practically has decided to accept the call.

Mexico, Mo., March 24.—A young man giving his name as Richard Woodruff of McGonigle, Ohio, died suddenly at the Southern Hotel at Laddonia, this county, yesterday morning.

Omaha, Neb., March 24.—A convention of the alleged heirs of Anneke Jans has been called to meet in Omaha, June 18. Indications point to the presence of about 200 who claim descent.

LOUISBURG EXPEDITION

Departure of the New-England Troops, 1745, Commemorated.

SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL

Society of Colonial Wars and Patriots Assemble—Array of Clergy—An Eloquent Sermon by Bishop Dudley.

The 150th anniversary of the departure of the New-England troops for Louisburg, Sunday, March 24, 1745, was celebrated yesterday afternoon by patriotic societies in this city, which joined with the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New-York in holding a commemorative service in St. Paul's Chapel.

The chapel entrance was draped with an American flag, and about the altar were draped fac similes of the flag of William the Silent, the Louisburg battle flag, and the flag of the Society of Colonial Wars. Abraham B. Valentine designed the flags, and J. Hooker Hammersley presented the Louisburg battle flag to the society last week.

In the congregation were Admiral Gherardi, Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment and staff, and notable representatives of all the patriotic societies in New-York.

The Committee on Church Service consisted of F. Le Roy Satterlee, M. D.; Frederick Clarkson, De Forest Grant, Frederick Everest Haight, Banyer Clarkson, Howland Pell, William Jay Schieffelin, and Walter Lispenard Suydam.

The Committee on Aisles were Col. Frederick D. Grant, Robert E. Booraem, Gouverneur M. Carnochan, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Clermont Livingston Clarkson, Edward Nicoll Crosby, Joseph Livingston Delafield, Maturin Livingston Delafield, Jr., R. Horace Gallatin, Robert Alexander Gardiner, J. Hooker Hamersley, Shipley Jones, Philip Livingston, George Austin Morrison, Jr., J. Lynch Montgomery, Ludlow Ogden, J. V. L. Pruyn, H. Archibald Pell, Schuyler Schieffelin, Myles Standish, P. Gibert Thebaud, Edward Trenchard, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, and William Gordon Ver Planck.

Members of these committees were distinguished by pink and white carnations in their coat lapels.

As the choir sang the processional hymn, "Lord God, We Worship Thee!" the following clergymen, in their Episcopal vestments, went from the chapel by the centre aisle to the altar:

The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., D. C. L., rector of Trinity Parish.

The Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel.

The Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Kentucky.

The Right Rev. Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of Iowa.

The Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and Chaplain of the General Society of Colonial Wars.

The Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., rector of Calvary Parish.

The Rev. Maunsel Van Rensselaer, D. D., LL. D., Diocese of New-York.

The Rev. Charles E. Brugler, rector of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester.

The Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars, State of New-York.

The Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles.

The Rev. James Mulchahey, D. D., vicar emeritus of St. Paul's Chapel.

The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, St. Paul's Chapel.

All these clergymen officiated during the service, and the Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, preached the sermon.

Bishop Dudley's text was First Kings, viii., 57 and 58: "The Lord our God be with us, as he was with our fathers: let him not leave us, nor forsake us: that he may incline our hearts unto him, to walk in all his ways, and to keep his commandments, and his statutes, and his judgments, which he commanded our fathers."

"It was the day of the great festival," said Bishop Dudley. "Seven years' work was accomplished. The temple stood complete on the Mount of Moriah, a monument of exceeding magnificence and glory, and Solomon was there to place the Ark of the Covenant in its place. Priests had borne on their shoulders the well-tried pledge of Jehovah's promise, and when the journey was accomplished, the casket with the tables of stone rested on a cloud of glory, which filled the place, and the priests could not endure the glory of the cloud.

"Solomon bids them look back, and cries to God that He will be with them as with the fathers, and commanded them to keep His commandments.

"My countrymen, the temple of our national life and liberty stand strong and powerful. It has known the dangers of war, of political intrigue, and sectional animosity, but it has withstood them all. The parchment writing of the covenant is treasured at Washington. Singularly majestic has our country become. Our Constitution has won the admiration of the world, and a national life that will overthrow all opposing forces.

"The scant settlements of New-England have grown to great cities. I come to congratulate you that your sons have organized for a noble purpose, to keep alive the memory of manhood; that your society is ready to erect a pillar where 150 years ago men displayed an iron determination and a devotion to God and an unfaltering spirit and confidence, which, thirty years after, defied the authority it had been willing to serve."

Bishop Dudley outlined the events which led up to the expedition against Louisburg, and vividly described the capture of the fortress.

"Arms, we sing? Yes. The splendid victory of that day was due to men whose character and iron will made it possible. Character is the one treasure, and faith in God manifested in love of truth and hatred of evil. This alone can make character.

"See how in our city, and in every city, there is an increasing disregard of the Lord's day. On Sunday places of evil solicit our youth, and, alas, that seeming high thought says so it must be. Inevitably character grows weaker because 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.'

"There are Louisburgs on every hand which demand assault. If American civilization, liberty, and prosperity are to continue advancing, shall we despair and yield to pessimism? Sons of men who stormed the walls of Louisburg, be up and doing! We will defend our heritage, we will defend the character that is ours by heritage, and, true sons and daughters, we will demand that ancient customs shall prevail. God help us be true and brave!"

The Society of Colonial Wars is about to erect a granite shaft within the ancient fortifications at Louisburg to commemorate the victory of the Colonial soldiers and sailors. The Canadian Government has granted the society a deed for the ground. Several ships which were sunk during the engagement have been found in the seabed, and cannon and other trophies will be raised and placed about the monument.

Saw a Spanish War Ship.

Capt. F. Henderson, of the Pacific Mail steamship Colombia, which arrived from Colon yesterday, reports that when his vessel passed Cape Maysie, on March 19, at 3:35 P. M., he saw a Spanish man of war, schooner rigged, and painted black, standing on and off the coast, about one and a half miles distant from the coast. The Colombia did not approach within the three-mile limit. The Spaniard did not hoist any signals, and made no effort to interfere with the vessel.

COMING EVENTS.

—Annual meeting of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, Tabernacle Church, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, this evening.

—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church cornerstone laying, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to-day, 3 P. M.

—American Veterinary College commencement exercises, Chickering Hall, to-night.

—New-York Universalist Club annual meeting, St. Denis Hotel, to-day, 6 P. M.

—Presbyterian Union social meeting, Hotel Brunswick, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Regan lecture, Chickering Hall, to-day, 11 A. M.

One of the biggest objections to readymade clothes is: although they fit when you buy 'em, they get unfitted afterwards.

We have but one answer to that: your money back if you want it.

When you find out that we really do this, you'll begin to save a third or so on your clothes and be well dressed to boot.

Light overcoats $12 to $32.

Patent-leather shoes $5.

Three-dollar shoes $2.50—to bring business.

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THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

NEEDS OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ITS CAUSE PLEADED IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

Chauncey M. Depew Made a Stirring Appeal for Funds—Salvation of the South Same as that of the North.

The needs of the Atlanta University, one of the leading educational institutions of the South devoted to the education of the negro, were told at the Broadway Tabernacle last night. There has been a falling off in the amount of the subscriptions from the North, and, according to a paper that has been circulated, there is a need for the endowment of scholarships at $40 each, or, in lieu of these, a permanent endowment of $500,000.

Chauncey M. Depew was the speaker of the evening, but before he took the stand the Rev. Dr. Bumstead, the President of the university, made a short address. He had come here, he said, to make a plea for the deeper and broader view of the question of negro education. The great necessity for this lay in the fact that it was almost impossible to obtain white teachers in the South who would teach the negro children, and it was therefore necessary to recruit the teachers from the ranks of the race itself. He said it was also necessary to strengthen the spiritual side of the race, or it was in danger of being swamped in gross materialism.

"There has lately been formed in the South," said Dr. Bumstead, "an association for the protection of the ballot. The time is at hand when the negro vote will count, and how are they going to vote on deep questions affecting the welfare of the country if they are not educated to understand these questions?"

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, the pastor of the church, then introduced Dr. Depew. He said that he felt as if he was at a meeting of the Yale alumni and all those on the platform were Yale graduates.

"I have an abounding interest and sympathy," he continued, "with the cause stated here to-night, as I have a personal knowledge of these institutions, gained from my travels through the South. I know of no work more interesting to the people of all parts of the country than the education of the people of the South. In our great haste and rush we are likely to overlook the questions that are not near you or in your vicinity, but when they affect our interest, as this question surely does, it is time for us to take the proper interest. I believe in agitation to keep matters of moment before the public. Just as long as people meet a question by agitation, they will become educated.

There are but three ways to meet questions—either by education, agitation, or civil war. We in this country had our problem to meet. It was the slavery question. We had our Declaration of Independence giving the inalienable right to all men of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We were proclaiming this, and yet we held four million people in slavery. We got rid of the question by the civil war. It was God's way of punishing us for our sin of one hundred years. After the war, when we had made the negro a citizen, our problem became more difficult. Here we had five millions of people, in the densest ignorance, suddenly projected out into the rights of American citizenship.

"We have tried various experiments, and we have found that the salvation of the South is the same as that of the North, East, and West—the education of the citizen to the rights of citizenship. We of the North cannot say that we have nothing to do with it. We dare have nowhere polygamy, slavery, or ignorance. The cancer in one part of the body quickly gets into the blood and kills the whole body.

"We of the North have always been quick to respond to any noble call. When the fire of Chicago made thousands homeless we quickly subscribed over a million dollars for relief. Just as quickly we raised three millions for the sufferers of Johnstown. At the most we only reached about a hundred thousand people, and gave them food, clothing, and homes. If that amount of money was put into the South it would be felt among the seven millions of people, and would affect the whole heart of the American public."

Short addresses were also made by Gen. Wager Swayne and Butler R. Wilson, a graduate of the Atlanta University and now a lawyer at Boston. The paper that was distributed among the people in the church stated that any donation to the endowment fund so badly needed can be sent to the Rev. Dr. Bumstead, the President of the university, in Atlanta, and will be at once acknowledged.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Dinner to Gen. and Mrs. Porter.—Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds Totten gave a very pretty dinner Saturday evening at their home, 66 West Fifty-fourth Street, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter. The table was handsomely decorated with ferns and bridesmaids' roses, and at each lady's place was a corsage bouquet of violets. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Buell, Mrs. Temple Merritt, and Mr. Cyprian Preston.

—Newport Cottagers.—The following New-Yorkers have leased cottages at Newport for the coming Summer: Sidney Webster, the George R. Fearing villa, on Narragansett Avenue; Elbridge T. Gerry, the villa of J. M. Hodgson, on Bellevue Avenue; Harper Pennington, William McCarthy's cottage, on Everett Place; Thomas Hitchcock, the Arthur Astor Carey villa, on Narragansett Avenue; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the Train villa, Bailey's Beach, and Henry Sloane, the Eldredge cottage, at Ochre Point.

—Reception and Musicale.—Messrs. William F. Pendleton and Charles Chase Macy gave a large reception and musicale in the drawing rooms of the Majestic Saturday from 4 until 7 o'clock. The artists were Miss Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Mrs. Alice Boxall, harpist; Miss Lillian Parsiord, violin, and the Royal Hungarian Band. A delicious collation was served. The table was very tastefully decorated with ferns, Easter lilies, and La France roses.

—Mrs. P. B. La Roche's Dinner.—A very enjoyable dinner was given Saturday evening by Mrs. P. B. La Roche of 704 Madison Avenue. Covers were laid for twelve, and the table was very prettily decorated with Spring flowers.

TO-DAY—SILKS.

Specialties on the Main Floor:

Much-sought Black and Colored Satin Duchesse, Figured Creponine and Taffeta Plissé (REGISTERED). In the latter fabrics we are showing new styles that can be purchased only from us. They are very pretty and practical.

In Taffeta Chené for Blouse Waists, Misses' Dresses, 5,000 yards in Dresden and other effects, at $1.00 a yard.

To our Basement stock, we have added large lots of Fancy Silks, from 30 cents to $1.00 a yard; and besides these, we shall offer 30,000 yards of Black Silks in Figured and plain Weaves, at prices that will secure prompt purchasing.

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Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets

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Tapestry Brussels,

Celebrated Makes, Best Quality,

FROM 50c. TO 65c. PER YARD.

Extra Super Ingrains

(new weaves,)

EQUAL IN EFFECT TO A BRUSSELS, AT 49c. PER YARD.

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SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Anna Boyd's Wedding.—Anna Boyd, who plays the principal part in "Aladdin, Jr.," but who will be best remembered as the creator of the Widow in Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," a part which she played continuously for over four years, is to be married, as published in The New-York Times of Saturday, some time this Summer to Tunis Dean, manager of the Academy of Music in Baltimore. The wedding was fixed for a date in June, but Miss Boyd's contract with David Henderson requires her to remain with "Aladdin, Jr." until the season of the extravaganza ends, and the close of the season is now very indefinite. Arrangements were made for a run of six weeks at the Broadway Theatre here, beginning April 8, and it was on this account that the marriage was originally fixed to be celebrated in June. Mr. Henderson now talks of extending his time here, and if he does Miss Boyd, in order to fulfill her contract with him, will be obliged to postpone her wedding.

—The Conried-Ferenczy Company.—Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has arranged with Michael Heumann, proprietor of Terrace Garden, for a series of comic opera productions there this Summer by the famous Conried-Ferenczy comic opera company. The season will begin on Monday, May 13. The company, which is now playing at the Carl Schulze Theater in Hamburg, consists of sixty people, and is to be brought over entire, with scenery, costumes, and accessories. The repertory will consist of all the old standard novelties, and also include such novelties as "Der Obersteig," by Carl Zeller; "Probekuss," by C. Milloecker; "Toto," and Strauss's latest opera, "The Feast of Apples." The company will be practically the same that won such favor here a few seasons ago, with the addition of some new prima donnas. It will sail from Hamburg by the middle of next month.

—Built Around a Dance.—Armand Sylvestre, after seeing Loie Fuller's serpentine dance, became impressed with the idea that a pantomime, in which the sentiments of the actors should be expressed by dancing, would be practicable and novel. He consulted Miss Fuller, who was filled with enthusiasm over the scheme, and "Salome," now being presented at the Comédie Parisienne, was the result. In this work Miss Fuller has an opportunity to display her abilities, not only as a dancer, but as a comedienne, and "Salome" has proved a genuine success in Paris. Its presentation in America next season is already being considered.

—Olga Nethersole.—The English actress Olga Nethersole closes her Boston season April 13, and will sail for London the following Wednesday. She has received a number of offers from American managers for a second tour here next season, but she wants them, as a condition of her acceptance, to undertake a season in London for her this season, and none of them is willing to do this. The prospects now are that she will go home with no definite arrangements for a return tour in this country.

—A New Play for John Drew.—John Drew's four weeks' successful engagement in Boston will close next Saturday night. During the week he will begin rehearsals of a new play written for him by Henry Guy Carleton, which is as yet unnamed, and which he proposes playing once during his present tour. If it proves a success, it will be the first piece to be produced by him during his engagement at the Empire Theatre next October.

—Willard's Time Canceled.—The time which has been held all over the country for E. S. Willard, the English actor, next season, has been canceled, Mr. Willard having decided not to return to America next Fall. He will remain in London all next Winter, and will produce a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, which, if it proves successful, he will bring to this country the following season.

—"Little Christopher" at Palmer's.—Manager A. M. Palmer has decided to produce "Trilby" at the Garden Theatre April 15, as he regards Palmer's Theatre as too large for the effective presentation of the play. "Little Christopher" will be transferred to Palmer's next Monday night, and the Garden will be closed for the two weeks following, until the production of "Trilby."

—Hoyt's Theatre.—Cissy Fitzgerald, after an absence of a week from the cast of "The Foundling" at Hoyt's Theatre, caused by a severe cold, will resume her part Wednesday night. Jane Stetson, her understudy, and the woman who originally played Little Tricky Maybud, has been filling her place, and has given perfect satisfaction to both the management and the audiences.

—To Make Her a Singer.—Jakobowski, the composer of "Erminie" and other comic operas, who recently married a chorus girl of "The Birth of Venus" company, believes that his wife has the ability to become a great singer. He will sail with her for Paris in May, and place her under the vocal tutelage of Mme. Marchesi.

—Sardou's Next Play.—Victorien Sardou, the French playwright, is already at work on a new historical play, which is to deal with the life of the unfortunate young Prince, Louis XVII. Plays on the same subject have been written by Pierre Decourcelles, Albert Delacour, Henri Ceard, and Henry de Wenid.

—Mrs. Bowers as Lady Macbeth.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers is to be seen as a star once more in Philadelphia. She is to appear as Lady Macbeth at the Girard Avenue Theatre, supported by the company of that house, early in April. Who is to be the Macbeth has not yet been revealed.

—Jefferson at Harvard.—Joseph Jefferson has accepted the invitation of the Harvard Union to deliver an address to the students of the university some time this Spring. The date has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will probably be in May.

Postal Cards for the Mayor.

The Central Labor Union, which is estimated to be about 80,000 strong, has decided upon a novel method of making known its disapproval of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring. At a meeting held yesterday a motion was introduced and adopted directing that every union man in the city send a postal to the Mayor asking for Col. Waring's removal.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

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1,500 Trimmed Bonnets and Hats,

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Velvet Capes, with Ruffle and Streamers of Heavy Satin Ribbon, Lined Throughout with Rich Taffeta Silk,

4.98;

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Silk Ruffle and Streamers, Full Flare Shape, Lined Throughout with Surah,

6.98;

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Regular Price, 11.75.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Ellen Shea, the young woman from Atlanta, Ga., who was arrested Saturday afternoon for stealing $12 worth of goods in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, was taken before Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $500 for examination to-day. The woman is an opium fiend, and had to be dosed with the drug three times while she was in the West Thirtieth Street Station. The goods were found on her when she was searched in the station house.

—The body of an unknown man was found on the Hudson River Railroad track at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street yesterday morning. The man had been struck by a train and cut in two. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. It was that of a middle-aged man, with brown hair and mustache, mixed with gray. The clothing was that of a mechanic.

—The body of William O'Donnell, thirty-eight years old, of 446 West Seventy-seventh Street, was found in the water at the foot of Bethune Street, North River, late yesterday afternoon. O'Donnell disappeared Nov. 3 last, and although a general alarm was sent out no trace of him was found. It is supposed he fell into the water accidentally and was drowned.

—The body of the old man who died in a cellar at 342 East Eleventh Street, and which was found there Saturday morning, was identified in the Morgue yesterday as that of Thomas Farrell, a laborer. The identification was made by the man's sons John and Michael, who live at 256 Avenue B.

—Samuel, the eight-year-old son of Tailor Israel Frank, who with his wife and Samuel's three little brothers lives on the top floor of the tenement house 809 East Ninth Street, was run over and killed by a Belt line car in Avenue D yesterday morning.

—The police made 123 excise arrests yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Josephine Shanawell, forty-eight years old, of Montgomery Street, near Rogers Avenue, while burning some paper yesterday, set her clothing on fire, and was severely burned. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—Frederick Holt, thirty years old, of Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn, while leading a horse yesterday was kicked by the animal. The frontal bone was fractured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—The Eastern District Sunday School Association will hold its anniversary on Thursday, June 6. It is expected that 20,000 children will be in line.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon, and Mayor Schieren's veto of the trolley ordinance will be read.

Gentle Art of Making Enemies.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

8 King's Bench Walk Temple, March 11.

Dear Whistler: I am reading a wonderful book, "En Route," by J. K. Huysmans, and have no time to consider the senile little squalls which you address to the papers and are obliging enough to send me. There is so much else in life to interest one. Yesterday I was touched by the spectacle of an elderly eccentric hopping about on the edge of the pavement; his hat was in the gutter and his clothes wehe covered with mud. The pity of the whole thing was that the poor old chap fancied that every one was admiring him. Very truly yours, GEORGE MOORE.

P. S.—If a man sent me a check for a manuscript, and I cashed the check, I should consider myself bound to deliver the manuscript, and if I declined to deliver the manuscript, I should consider that I was acting dishonorably. But, then, every one has his own

Monday
March 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE THIRD HOUSE RULES

Disgraceful Record of the New-Jersey Legislature.

REFORM PLEDGES UTTERLY IGNORED

A Review of the Work Done and Left Undone by the Republican Body of Statesmen Just Adjourned.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The one hundred and nineteenth Legislature has adjourned and gone home until June 4. There have been good, bad, and indifferent Legislatures in New-Jersey, but this one had about the least character of any. It was owned body and soul by the corporations, and the third house controlled the situation. The lobbyists were bold, and in many cases actually made their negotiations in the sight of the presiding officers of both branches. Senator Daly was forced to proclaim on the floor of the Senate that the lobbyists were rank and that their offenses in this Legislature smelled to heaven.

In considering this Legislature, it must be remembered that it was elected on the reform tidal wave of last year by a majority of 48,000, representing a reversal of 60,000 in the expressed sentiment of the people of New-Jersey. It was to be a reform Legislature, but instead it became a great aggregation of ambitious but verdant statesmen. The lobbyists played on their ignorance and lack of knowledge of legislative matters, and did with them pretty much as they pleased.

A variety of bills were introduced. An attempt was made to correct nearly everything conceivable. There were 836 bills on the calendars. Of that number, upward of 400 will become laws. The session began with the fight for United States Senator. This was a one-sided affair, and William J. Sewell, who has been the reputed leader of the Republican Party, was elected to the United States Senate. This fight was interesting in this particular respect—that Sewell was charged with many political offenses and with patronizing a ring of Republican leaders who were distasteful to the rank and file of the party. There was an anti-Sewell feeling in nearly every county of the State, and another element sprung up which opposed Sewell, not on political grounds, but because he was an officer and an employe of a large railroad corporation.

When it became known that the opposition was being led by Franklin Murphy, one of the richest men of Newark, who is at the present time the Chairman of the State Republican League, it was thought that an intensely interesting fight was begun, but Murphy managed to keep up the appearances until the caucus was held, and then it was found that the anti-Sewell feeling, which he expected would centre in him, could not be found. The most strength that Murphy could muster was 12 votes. Sewell was given the nomination unanimously.

An attempt was then made to have a very short session of the Legislature, but certain anti-corporation measures were introduced that had political significance, and that in the main was the cause of the session continuing for eleven weeks.

Hudson County, which had always been the Gibraltar of the Democracy, and which, through the treachery and corruption of Democratic leaders, is now temporarily fixed in the Republican column, for the first time in its history sent down a delegation in which the Republicans were in the majority. The six Republican members from Hudson were elected because they had pledged themselves to secure certain legislation that the county wanted. The people wanted cheaper gas, cheaper ferry fare, elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks, and equal taxation. All these measures had been considered in previous legislation, and they were always defeated because they were designated as "strikes," but this year they came down with the indorsement of the Republican County Convention upon them, and were the successful issues of last Fall's campaign. A desperate fight was made to secure their passage. It was found that the corporations had control of the Speaker and the Republican leader, and that the wants of the County of Hudson were not the wants of the other twenty counties.

For the sake of gentility, the committees to which these bills were referred gave extended hearings on the subjects. The hearings on cheap gas ran through four weeks. The representatives of the people, led by Thomas McEwan, the Republican Congressman from the Seventh District, presented their case remarkably well, while the corporations were represented by paid lawyers. An adverse report killed the Gas bill. It also killed cheap ferriage and equal taxation. Drake, one of the reformers from Hudson, struggled with the elevated railroad tracks. There is a citizens' organization in Jersey City which wants fewer persons killed at the grade crossings and is making a fight for elevated tracks. Drake gave the railroad agents a lively chase, and, when they thought they had the Elevated Track bill settled for the session, he introduced a new bill and came very near passing it. He did succeed in getting it through the House, and would have put it through the Senate had not the bill in some mysterious way faded out of sight. Adjournment overtook him before he could recover it.

Nearly every other statesman brought with him a bill to reduce telephone tolls. These bills never got further than the committee, and the explanation of their long sleep is the fact that the officers of the telephone companies took the joint committees on a little trip, wined them in a New-York clubhouse, and then furnished them books of free pases for telephoning.

The people of Jersey City, who have for a long time been clamoring for pure water, will continue to drink the mud-soaked beverage of the Passaic River. Nine water bills were introduced of various kinds. Every one of them contained a job, and, as a result, none was passed.

The Republican managers are claiming that there was no political legislation; nevertheless all the Democratic lay Judges were legislated out of office, and a little scheme was set up to make a majority of the county courts under the protecting wing of the Republican Party. The Voorhees Judiciary bill is as full of politics as an egg is full of meat. It legislates out of office sixty-four Democratic Judges. It dispenses with the lay element of the Common Pleas Court, and makes the County Judges elective by the people. All the judicial offices in New-Jersey have been appointed by the Governor. The present Governor vetoed the bill, giving very good reasons for doing so, claiming that the election of Judges by the people dragged the judicial ermine into the mire of politics; that better men were selected by the Governor than would be elected by the people, because of the political conditions that would surround the men. The Republicans made a bluff at being opposed to the bill because it would have some effect on the next Gubernatorial campaign and for the reason that in some localities the temperance people would endeavor to elect a Judge that would be against the Republican interest. The Republicans did not make a caucus measure of it, because there were some Republicans in both houses that were opposed to it. The Democrats opposed it to a man.

An attempt was made to legislate out of office District Court Judges and their clerks, but as that was legislation of the rankest partisan character, it was not deemed wise to pass the bills.

The State Dairy Commissioner, George McGuire, is being gradually squeezed out of his office. They did not want to legislate him out directly, so they passed a bill taking from him part of his duties and the better part of his income.

The leaders became very much annoyed at the raid that was made on the State Treasury. It was announced at the beginning of the fiscal year that there was upward of $1,000,000 balance to the credit of the State in the banks, and every member of the Legislature considered it was his sacred duty to distribute that surplus, and there were appropriation bills without number. At one time there were pending before the Legislature appropriation bills that, if passed, would have taken out of the State's cash box $1,700,000, and then all of the departments had not made known their needs. This frightened the leaders, and the Republican State Committee had to be called together. It was its first meeting during the session. It had become very much divided and tangled up in the Senatorial fight, and to keep the great ship of State off the rocks the committee pulled itself together and decided to appoint a steering committee. Each branch of the Legislature had a steering committee, and they had somewhat of a Kilkenny cat time. Because they could not agree, they met but seldom, and it was late in the session before the appropriation bills were decided. Because of their disagreement, at one time it looked as if there would be no appropriations at all, but as the good reputation of the State was at stake, in connection with the State prison and the Morris Plains Hospital, they agreed upon a list.

The State prison wanted $220,000 to build a new wing, so as to relieve the strain on the institution, there being but 700 cells and over 1,000 convicts. The law compelling solitary confinement is being daily violated, and the officers of the institution themselves bear witness to great immoralities among the convicts. Gov. Werts wanted to make his administration memorable by rhe erection of a reformatory, or intermediate prison, for prisoners whose offenses were not aggravated, so the State prison, instead of getting what it asked for, was given $100,000 to be expended by a commission, who will erect a new hospital, a new chapel, and put in a new electric-light plant. The Governor is to appoint a commission that will erect a reformatory on some ground owned by the State at Rahway, and $100,000 is appropriated for that. It will take about 600 convicts from the State prison. The Board of Hospital Managers threatened to resign and leave the State in the lurch if they did not get something toward a new ward for incurables at the Morris Plains Asylum. They wanted $325,000, but they agreed finally to take $125,000, and take their chances with future Legislatures for the rest. The School Fund is to be enriched by an additional appropriation of $100,000, so that the State will give the School Fund the sum of $200,000 each year. These are the principal appropriations of the Legislature. Those for departments were pared very closely.

An appropriation was made for a new statue to go on the Battle Monument, at Freehold, the statue of Liberty having been injured by a stroke of lightning. The Trenton Battle Monument Association tried to secure $8,000 for an elevator, but failed in the last hours, through a break made by the Republican leader, Storrs. There were enough votes to pass the bill, but when it was called up Leader Storrs intimated that an attempt had been made to bribe him in connection with this bill. This produced considerable excitement, and during the hot discussion that followed it was very plainly demonstrated that Mr. Storrs was not idolized as a leader, for he was very sharply criticised and censured by the members of his party.

There were forty-four amendments to the Constitution pending. They came from various sources. The commission that sat during the Summer months and drafted amendments to the judicial clauses did its work in vain, for its amendments were not satisfactory and no action was taken upon them. They were rejected, principally because it was claimed that they had a Democratic flavor, having been, in the main, drafted by Allan McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the late Gov. Bedle, who were members of the commission.

Henry D. Winton, the Democratic Senator from Bergen, introduced a series of amendments which represented the platform of the Democratic Party, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and containing clauses prohibiting monopolies and trusts. These amendments were not considered. The Direct Legislation League was accorded several hearings on the amendment introduced by it, but they were without results.

Both houses passed the Voorhees substitute amendments to the judicial clauses which were drafted by some lawyers, and had the effect of concentrating the courts and disposing of the lay element of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The anti-gambling amendment, similar to that introduced in New-York, and urged by the Citizens' League, which fought the race tracks, was passed and bequeathed to the next Legislature for action, for the constitutional amendments must pass the Legislature twice, and then be submitted to a vote of the people.

The State Road Improvement Association put in a new road bill, increasing the State appropriation, and correcting some of the defects of the law passed two years ago. During the progress of this bill it was discovered that there was considerable opposition to stone road building in New-Jersey, coming principally from South Jersey, it being held that it was too expensive. An opposition bill was introduced, and members pledged to support it, so that it made it embarrassing for the State Road Improvement Association to get favorable consideration for its bill. It could only secure its passage by allowing it to be amended, so that in localities where it chooses it can use gravel and oyster shells, but this can only be done with the consent of the State Road Commissioner.

The election laws are to be changed because of the passage of the bill drafted by a sub-committee of the State Republican Committee. It creates a County Board of Elections, which is to be a non-partisan board and to receive a salary. The County Clerks formed an association and opposed this bill, because it took the preparation of the stationery blanks and the furnishing of tickets from the County Clerks and gave it to the Election Board. The County Clerks complained that their office would not be worth anything if they were deprived of this perquisite. The bill was changed so as to suit them.

The Republicans carried out their policy not to interfere with any of the liquor laws. The existence of a very vigorous State Liquor Dealers' Association, recently formed, had the effect of frightening them, and the liquor dealers did not hesitate to say that if any of the laws were tampered with they would make a political issue of it next Fall, and on that account orders were given that the liquor laws were to go unchanged. The Prohibitionists and temperance folks wanted the passage of the Rogers borough license law, which took the granting of licenses from the county courts and placed it in the hands of the Borough Commissioners, who were elected by the people. This would insure that some boroughs would go dry. Senator Bradley, who was elected by the Prohibitionists of Monmouth, made a stout fight for the bill, but it did not get any further than the Senate.

Politics was infused into several of the small fights on the floor of the House. The Republican Senators made a caucus measure of a little bill to separate Glen Ridge from Bloomfield, because it was represented that it would make some difference in the politics of the locality if these two places were separated. There was a very stiff fight on the measure.

The bill controlling the State House Commission was amended so that the two Republican members of the commission, State Controller Hancock and State Treasurer Swain, would have control of the State House appointments. Under the present act all three members of the committee must agree. Last year Gov. Werts insisted that one-third of the Democratic employes should be retained in their positions about the State House and grounds, but this year they have amended the bill so that the two Republican members of the commission will be in the majority, and can make removals whenever they see fit. This is done in the interest of thirty or forty men who want positions in the State House.

The Governor only vetoed three measures, and two of them were passed over his veto. He objected to the Storrs Naturalization bill because the Attorney General said it was unconstitutional.

William P. Grovesteen Dies of Paresis.

William P. Grovesteen, who was the partner in the stock brokerage business of George Hamilton Pell, the bank wrecker, died last Wednesday at the Asylum for the Insane at Flatbush, where he had been taken on March 13 suffering from paresis.

He entered the American Exchange Bank, in this city, when quite young, and was soon appointed to the important position of loan discount clerk. While serving in this capacity he operated with considerable success in stocks. He did so well, in fact, that he gave up his place in the bank, and purchased a seat in the New-York Stock Exchange. He went into partnership with Pell, and for some time prospered, but in 1887 the firm failed.

Brought His Sister-in-Law's Body.

T. O. Matthiessen, the sugar refiner who yesterday arrived from Havre on the French Line steamship La Champagne, brought with him on the vessel the body of his sister-in-law, Miss Mary Hazeltine Boyles, who died in Paris Jan. 7.

FAVOR A GREATER ORANGE

All the Clergymen Support the Proposed Consolidation.

FORMER EFFORTS TO SECURE UNION

The Agitation in the Seventies, When East Orange, Now in Line, Opposed the Movement.

ORANGE, N. J., March 24.—In connection with the agitation in favor of the consolidation of the Oranges, or a Greater Orange, it might be well to state that nearly all the clergymen in the four Oranges, so far as has been learned, are in favor of the movement. The views of a number of them have already been published in the columns of The New-York Times.

"You can say that I am in favor of a consolidation of the Oranges on general principles," said the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange, when seen by The New-York Times's correspondent. "I believe the interests of all the Oranges are common, or quite identical, and that they should all be under one Government, which, I believe, could be more economically and satisfactorily run than our five little Governments, with their many irregularities and radical differences in their rules and ordinances. I also think that a consolidation of the Oranges is imperative to prevent their being swallowed up by Newark, for I believe that in union there is strength, and that if we combine our forces we can effectually oppose Newark; for I think it would be a pity to allow that city to swallow us. I always read The New-York Times and have been intending to send in my answer to the question to the paper, but have neglected to do so as yet. I have not time to give you all my reasons for favoring consolidation, but they are principally because of our common interests and as a means of self-preservation against the invasion of Newark."

The Rev. Lewis R. Streeter, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, said: "I favor a consolidation of the Oranges because I believe it would prove mutually beneficial to each one of the Oranges, and, if arranged on a basis satisfactory to all, would prove an effectual bar to annexation to Newark. Of course, if it is brought about by political trickery or base connivance on the part of members of the Legislature, so that either side would be open to the charge of fraud, and animosity and bitterness were thereby engendered among us, why, then, we could not be expected to act harmoniously and oppose successfully the ambition of Newark to absorb us. But if we act with the proper degree of unanimity I think we can. The Oranges are the most beautiful places I have seen anywhere in the East, and I think it would be too bad to see them made the outskirts of Newark, the fringes of a great city. These fringes, unlike those on a lady's dress, are usually given very little attention, and I fear we should suffer materially if made a part of Newark. Politics should not enter into the question or into municipal affairs at all, and I think The New-York Times has taken the proper stand in that respect. Let us have a consolidation of the Oranges if it can be arranged amicably and without creating hard feeling."

The only time that a consolidation of the Oranges was seriously considered before was about ten years after the original division of the town of Orange.

At the time of that agitation James M. Renck was editor of The Orange Journal, and concerning the matter he writes as follows:

"A question that was of much local interest in the early seventies was the consolidation of the Oranges. Late in the preceding decade an effort to create a new county, with Orange as the county seat, had miscarried, through the absence of Senator Cobb of Morris County at a critical moment. The movement was chiefly under the direction of Isaac A. Everitt, than whom there was no more astute politician in the county. Naturally the measure was opposed by the leading men of Newark, and the contest was a warm, albeit a good-natured one.

"The bill had passed the House and a majority of one had been pledged for it in the Senate. The evening before it was to come up for final action the Senator from Morris County, who was a 'foxy' politician with Gubernatorial aspirations, alleged that he had received an imperative demand to proceed immediately to Washington.

"Mr. Everitt's efforts to have action on the bill deferred until the Senator's return were unavailing. It was called up in regular order and lost, and thus ended a protracted struggle for a new county.

"Ever desirous of increasing the prosperity of Orange and likewise with the view of putting an end to the mismanagement of local affairs by the Democratic Party, Mr. Everitt next endeavored to effect a consolidation of the Oranges. It was forcibly argued that thereby East Orange could secure efficient police and fire protection much more economically than by organizing separate departments.

"Several of the heaviest taxpayers of East and West Orange opposed the movement vigorously. They were content to have affairs remain in statu quo. They were getting along well enough without Police or Fire Departments, while their tax rates had been so much lower than that of either Orange or Newark that many new-comers were attracted within their borders. The advocates of consolidation secured the nomination of Moses H. Williams in the Fall of 1871, with a tacit understanding that he would further their views.

"The Journal said editorially Nov. 11, 1871:

"'The subject of consolidating East, North, and West Orange has been very generally discussed during the campaign, and the result leaves no doubt in our mind that a large majority of the voters of the Second Assembly District are in favor of the measure.

"'In East Orange, where the feeling was greatest and the opposition loudest, Mr. M. M. Dodd, anti-consolidation candidate, received 70 votes, the only opposition to Moses H. Williams was partly based upon the belief that he was in favor of consolidation, and yet he has a majority in that township of 264 over both candidates. * * * The opponents of Mr. Williams have given the subject a prominence which it never had before, and the discussion thus begun in all probability will continue until we have an important city between the top of Orange Mountain and the City of Newark.'

"Mr. Williams, for some inexplicable reason, failed to urge the subject of consolidation at the Legislative session of 1872, and the hopes of the advocates of the measure were doomed to a grievous disappointment.

"The Journal gave its influence to the side of consolidation, and the subject was discussed in its columns at much length by Wilberforce Freeman and Joseph L. Munn. The former advocated and the latter opposed consolidation. Their communications were ably written and commanded much attention at the time.

"The subject was revived in the Winter of 1873-4, when a more systematic effort was made to unite the several municipalities. In December, 1873, a meeting of representative citizens was held, at which Mayor Austen presided. After discussing the subject at much length, a joint committee of fifteen was appointed to report a basis of agreement on which it was proposed to effect consolidation.

"That committee was composed as follows: From Orange—Edward Austen, John L. Blake, George Spottiswoode, Francis Randall, Stephen W. Pichenor; from East Orange—John N. Whiting, Gardiner R. Colby, Albert P. Condit, James E. Reynolds, Frederick Adams; from North Orange—Egbert Starr, Charles B. Hart, Dwight M. Babcock, J. H. Hazard, William N. Williams. On Jan. 5, 1874, the committee reported at a second meeting a comprehensive plan for consolidation, and a legal committee, consisting of John L. Blake, Frederick Adams, and Charles B. Hart, was appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature.

"The next issue of The Journal contained a report of a meeting of citizens of East Orange for the purpose of discussing the subject of consolidation. George D. Woodruff expressed himself strongly against making any change. The township had been successful so far in managing its own affairs, and if those intrusted with its government failed to meet the wants of the people, they could get others. He offered a resolution that it was imprudent to consolidate with Orange or Newark.

"Joseph L. Munn thought the people of the township were as capable of taking care of themselves as though they formed part of a large corporation. If economy was to be practiced, or different elements of policy introduced, who could do it better than the people of East Orange themselves? He was in favor of maintaining the township as it was. A resolution was adopted requesting the Township Committee to take such action as would prevent the breaking up of the township.

"The same issue of The Journal contained the following editorial:

"'The movement to unite the Oranges has virtually failed. We have no fault to find that such is the case. We believed that it would prove a mutual advantage to come together, and believe so still. But if East Orange does not want to join us, it would be folly to push the matter. To be of benefit, the union must be a cordial one. We have a good government, with all safeguards of fire and police enjoyed by larger cities, and yet our rate of taxation is lower than that of East Orange. By the time the latter receives all the paraphernalia of a city that we now possess, her taxes will be still higher. Many of her citizens viewed this matter in the same light that we did, but as the terms of consolidation agreed upon could not receive the indorsement of the people, it will save contentions and ill-feeling to let the matter rest.

"And thus ended all hopes of uniting the Oranges for that time."

PLANS FOR THE HEINE MEMORIAL

A Fair Next October at the Lenox Lyceum —Women's Committee Appointed— No Plaza Site—Ingersoll in Aid.

The committee having in charge the erection of a Heine memorial met yesterday afternoon at the Arion Society's Clubhouse. Representatives of about fifty German societies were present. Gallus Thomann presided.

It was decided to hold a fair at the Lenox Lyceum next October. It will last one week. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of fifteen members, was appointed with power to increase its number to twenty-five. The committeemen are Louis Windmuller, Gallus Thomann, Felix Schwarzschild, John P. Windolph, Dr. E. Richard, Richard Katzenmeyer, George V. Skal, Philip Dexheimer, S. P. Mendel, Charles Meyer, John Bremmer, J. William Schneewels, Frank J. Fuchs, Charles M. Elsig, and Lorenz Zeller.

A committee of women to co-operate with the Committee of Arrangements consists of Mrs. Max Ams, Mrs. Theodore Hermann, Mrs. Hess Tuckmann, Mrs. Dr. Weber, Mrs. Marie Soell, Mrs. Adam Keller, Mrs. Dr. Lilienthal, Miss Paula Hann, Miss Kathie Lindner, Mrs. Hugo F. Roelker, Mrs. Jacob Freund, Miss Freia Zorn, Mrs. F. A. Ringler, Mrs. Veith, and Mrs. von Bernuth.

The offer of Robert J. Ingersoll to lecture on Heine in the Fall in the aid of the funds was accepted, and it was decided to formally request the orator to deliver the lecture in the Carnegie Music Hall. A committee of women will sell the boxes.

The Committee on Location reported that an interview had been had with the Park Commissioners, and that the Commissioners had requested that they be furnished the exact dimensions of the statue. After considering these, they said, they would be able to tell what they could do in furnishing a site.

The committee in charge of the memorial deny that they want to place it in the entrance to Central Park, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, as has been claimed. They are aware, they say, that that spot is reserved for a memorial arch or some other monument to be erected by the city. The committee desires to have the statue placed in the round flower bed at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

FIRST SERMON TO HIS FLOCK

The Rev. Dr. Blackburn, Formerly of Charleston, S. C., Begins his Pastorate with the Church of the Stranger.

The Church of the Strangers, in Mercer Street, was filled yesterday morning, the members of the church having attended in large numbers to welcome the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Blackburn, formerly of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. Dr. Blackburn, in September of last year, attended services in the church one Friday evening in company with a friend whom he was visiting. During the services he spoke, and deeply impressed those present with his eloquence and earnestness. When it was learned that he was a young clergyman, the church authorities asked him to fill the pulpit the Sunday following. The members of the congregation who were so pleased with the young clergyman at the Friday evening meeting, were even more delighted upon hearing him in the pulpit. The enthusiasm in the church became intense, and steps were taken at once to secure the Rev. Dr. Blackburn as the pastor of the church.

In the services yesterday Dr. Blackburn did not refer to the fact that he was assuming the pastorate of the church, other than to say he was glad to be with them, and to hope his labors in the great City of New-York would be attended with success and visited with Divine grace.

COMING ELECTION IN ORANGE

One Year's Administration by the Republicans Has Disgusted Citizens.

ORANGE, N. J., March 24.—Preparations have been begun here rather tardily for the annual city election, which is to be held on Tuesday, April 9. The Republicans, who won a sweeping victory here a year ago, for the first time in many years, are in a dissatisfied and apathetic frame of mind, for their year's lease of life has not been a success by any means.

The independents are complaining because the reform platform upon which they were elected has not been carried out, capable Democrats have been removed, and partisan factional squabbles have occupied their time, while the regular Republican ward workers are complaining because all the Democrats in office have not been ousted to provide places for them, and also because the Republican City Committee has been so poorly managed. Two factions of the party are fighting bitterly in at least two wards, and may place two tickets in the field.

Several prominent Republicans have admitted that not a single Republican Aldermain will be elected. The Democrats are lying low and seem not to be very active; but they will make very strong nominations, it is said, and, if so, they will win easily at the polls. Five Aldermen, five School Commissioners, and a number of minor offices are to be chosen.

FIREMAN LANGAN STABBED IN THE HAND

He Made a Trolley Car Conductor Angry by Pulling the Bell Rope.

Assistant Foreman James Langan of Truck No. 9 of the Brooklyn Fire Department is in the Seney Hospital suffering from a severe stab wound in the left hand.

He was walking along Fifth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, with his mother, when he saw an engine on its way to a fire in Thirteenth Street. Fifth Avenue Trolley Car No. 80 was also passing. Langan saw that the car and engine might come together. He jumped on the platform of the car and asked Conductor Charles Brush to stop.

The conductor said he would not take orders from a fireman, and refused to stop. Langan rang the bell, and the car stopped. In alighting, Langan pushed against the conductor, who struck him on the left hand with a knife. A deep and painful cut was the result.

Brush was locked up on a charge of assault.

Reorganization of the Patriarchs.

The Patriarchs have reorganized. The new President is Robert G. Remsen; Secretary—G. G. Haven; Treasurer—Charles Lanier; Executive Committee—Buchanan Winthrop, August Belmont, and Edward L. Baylies. Two balls will be given by the Patriarchs; one on the Monday before Christmas, and the other on the Monday before Ash Wednesday.

President Remsen is the last surviving member of the original society, which was organized twenty-two years ago. Secretary Haven succeeds the late Ward McAllister, who held that position from the date of the society's organization.

NEW TARIFF FOR JAMAICA

The Bill Which the Legislative Council Is Discussing.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN EXPORTERS

Tariff Legislation of the Last Thirty Years Either Annulled or Modified by the New Measure.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 12.—The Colonial Secretary to-day introduced in the Legislative Council, the law-making body of Jamaica, as far as this colony can make its own laws, a new tariff law. If this measure should ever receive the approval of the home Government it would be likely seriously to affect certain exports from the United States to this island.

The bill wipes out the reciprocity tariff of 1892, established after the passage of the McKinley bill, and either annuls or modifies tariff legislation running as far back as 1867. There are two schedules. Schedule I. gives a list of dutiable articles; Schedule II. constitutes the free list. A hasty summary of the increases and some of the changes follows:

Schedule I.

	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon	0	9
Animals, viz.:—Asses, cattle, meat, horses, mares and geldings, and mules	10	0
Bacon and ham, per pound	0	2
Beef, dry, salted, or cured, per pound	0	2
Beef, wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200 pounds	15	0
Bread or biscuit, per 100 pounds	4	0
Butter, per pound	0	2
Butterine, oleomargarine, or other substitutes for butter, per pound	0	1
Candles, tallow, per pound	0	0½
Cement, per barrel	0	9
Cheese, per pound	0	2
Corn, Indian or maize, per bushel	0	4
Lard, per pound	0	0½
Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 196 pounds	1	6
Oats, per bushel	0	4
Oil, of any sort or description, including petroleum, per gallon	0	9
Pork, wet salted, or cured, per barrel of 200 pounds	15	0
Spirits—Brandy, per gallon	12	6
Gin, per gallon	12	6
Rum, the produce of, and imported from British possessions, per gallon	12	6
Whisky, per gallon	12	6
Spirits of Wine—Alcohol and all other spirits, cordials, or spirituous compounds, except methylated spirits, per gallon	12	6
Spirits methylated, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.		
Sugar, per 100 pounds	10	0
Tobacco manufactured, including Cavendish, per pound	1	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0	9
Tongues, dried, per pound	0	2
Wheat, per bushel	0	9
Wine in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	3	6
And an additional duty on all wines of value of 12 shillings per gallon and upward, per gallon	1	6
Wood—For every 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, in the rough, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	12	0
For every 1,000 feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, in the rough, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	9	0
For every 1,000 feet as aforesaid of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber, dressed, tongued, or grooved an additional duty of	3	0

Schedule II.—(Free List.)

Animals not otherwise enumerated in this law.
Apparatus and appliances used for generating, storing, or conducting electricity.
Bags and sacks made entirely of flax, hemp, or jute.
Belting for machinery, of leather, canvas, or india rubber.
Boats and lighters.
Books printed, bound or unbound, copy books, pamphlets, newspapers, and printed matter in all languages, when complete in itself
Bottles of glass and stone, empty, being such as are ordinarily used for bottling ale, spirits, wines, aerated waters, pickles, and preserves.
Bridges of iron or wood or partly of wood and partly of iron.
Cotton waste.
Gas fixtures, including pipes and stoves and all apparatus for generating, measuring, or storing gas.
Locomotives, railway rolling stock, rails, railway ties, and all materials and appliances for railways and tramways.
Machinery, viz.:
Sewing machines and all parts and accessories thereof.
Steam and power engines and machines and machinery, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and industries of all kinds, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or for the communication of motive power thereto.
Steam boilers and steam pipes.
Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic, and electrical apparatus and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination; and
Machinery of all descriptions for facilitating and improving the products of industry, and for lessening or superseding labor in connection with agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial undertakings.
Materials and trucks for wire-rope tramways.
Metals, viz.:
Brass in bars, ingots, pigs, plates, and sheet.
Copper in bars, ingots, pigs, plates, and sheet.
Iron and steel in pigs, sheets, slabs, plates, bars, and rods.
Lead in bars, pigs, and sheets.
Muntz metal in sheets.
Solder in bars.
Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs.
Zinc in blocks, ingots, or pigs.
Pipes and guttering for conveying fluids.
Printing ink of all colors.
Shooks, box shooks for making boxes for exporting oranges, tomatoes, and such other fruits or vegetables as may be determined by the Governor in Privy Council.
Slates, school slates, and slate pencils.
Type for printing purposes.
Trees, plants, vines, and seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
Water pipes of all classes, materials, and dimensions and water meters.
Wire iron for fences, wire fencing, with the standards, hooks, staples, nails, and the like appliances for fastening the same, also iron hurdles, iron fencing, and iron gates.

Bacon and ham are increased from 1d. to 2d. per pound; beef, per barrel of 200 pounds, from 11s. 3d. to 15s.; bread or biscuit, per 100 pounds, from 3s. to 4s. Butter, per pound, from 1d. to 2d., (butterine and other substitutes remain at 1d.) Tallow candles, admitted free under the 1892 law, are now rated ½d. per pound. The duty on cheese has been increased from 1d. to 2d. per pound; corn, per bushel, from 3d. to 4d.; lard from ¾d. per 2 pounds to ½d. per pound; oats, per bushel, from 3d. to 4d.; oil of any description, including petroleum, per gallon, from 6¾d. to 9d.; wheat, per bushel, from 6d. to 9d.; pitch-pine lumber, per 1,000 feet, from 9s. to 12s. A ten-shilling duty on sugar will also now be levied. Meal remains at 1s. 6d. per barrel. The law of last year, raising the duty on spirits, tobacco, &c., is embodied in this bill, the rates in the schedule remaining the same. By the repeal of the law of 1892 the other articles mentioned in the free list there and not dealt with in the present bill fall back to their former place. Thus, printing ink is still free, whereas printing paper is not included, and therefore goes back to the old duty of 12½ per cent.

An Eight-Hour Demonstration.

District Assembly No. 49 yesterday appointed a committee to co-operate with the Central Labor Federation in making arrangements for the great eight-hour demonstration that is to take place on May 1.

There was a discussion over the complaint of the Knights of Labor coat tailors, who charge that the United Garment Workers of America are trying to drive them out of the order by persecuting them. The matter was finally referred to the Executive Board.

A School of Labor Oratory.

The Central Labor Federation yesterday appointed a committee to establish a school for the training of labor speakers and organizers.

WAR DECLARED ON LITHOGRAPHS

A Conference of Managers to be Held Today to Take Some Action for Their Suppression.

The oft threatened war against lithographs and window advertising is to be begun at last, if A. M. Palmer can induce his brother managers in New-York to join him in the fray. He has discovered that the tickets issued to secure the privilege of displaying lithographs are not only sold to cigar stores, where they are again sold to playgoers, but that the stamps of theatres are forged, so that the dates on these tickets are erased and changed to suit the convenience of purchasers. The forgery of the box-office stamp of Palmer's Theatre has been detected, and as has been reported before, the supposed guilty person has been arrested. Now Mr. Palmer has called a meeting of managers, to be held in his office, 29 West Thirtieth Street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock to discuss the lithograph question, and see if a union cannot be effected for the purpose of abandoning window advertising altogether.

"There is no doubt that the window and bill-board privileges are abused in some instances," said a manager yesterday who had received one of Mr. Palmer's invitations to the conference, "but I don't see just how we can abolish them. Of course, managers of stock companies, like Mr. Daly and Daniel and Charles Frohman, have the matter in their own hands, and can do as they please. But with combination houses, like Palmer's, for instance, it is different. Nearly all the attractions which come to these houses have a stock of costly lithographs, and their managers believe that they are valuable mediums of advertisement. The only way to prevent them from displaying these lithographs, and paying for the privilege with tickets, is to insert a clause in the contract with them forbidding this course, and very few combination managers would sign such a contract. Most of them would rather stay out of New-York than come here under what they would consider such disadvantageous conditions.

"I believe myself, with Mr. Palmer, that the most profitable kind of advertising for theatres is that made through the newspapers, but I am not willing to close my theatre to a good attraction because its manager does not agree with me on that point. If all the New-York managers should combine and refuse to give time to an attraction unless it pledged itself not to use lithographs, how long do you suppose it would be before a theatre would be built here, a feature of which would be its lithograph display, which would absorb every attraction for which it could furnish time to the exclusion of all the union houses? No, I do not believe the scheme is practicable under present conditions. Forgeries of tickets can be detected and punished, but we cannot dictate to the managers of attractions, for whose favors we are bidding, how they shall conduct their own business."

ILLICIT WHISKY IN MILK CANS

Brooklyn Police and Internal Revenue Deputies Capture Three Men and a Wagon —Were on Their Way to This City.

The Brooklyn police and the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue arrested three men Saturday night on the charge of having illicit whisky in their possession.

They were Fred Cuckos, forty-three years old, and Louis Musso, twenty-four years old, of Maspeth, L. I., and Purvis Chalit of 49 Broome Street, New-York.

They were driving through the streets of South Brooklyn Saturday night on their way to New-York. The police and the Deputy Collectors had been watching them and were following them. When near Hamilton Avenue Ferry the wagon was stopped in front of a saloon and the three men had a drink. When they came out they were asked what they had in the wagon. They replied that that was nobody's business but theirs. They and the wagon were taken to the Richard Street Station House.

In the wagon were found ten wooden boxes containing milk cans, and in the cans were 150 gallons of illicit whisky. The men were committed for trial by Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday.

Acting Collector McKinney believes Chalit is the leader of a gang that has been dealing in illicit whisky for some time.

THE NAVY WANTS A MACHINE GUN

Board of Officers Appointed to Conduct Tests at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The effort to secure a suitable machine gun for the navy seems to be as tireless and fruitless as the controversy between the naval officers over the stagnation remedies. Much consideration has been given to this important subject, with the view of securing for ships of war a satisfactory machine gun, and, as a possible solution of the difficult problem, it has been suggested that possibly two distinct types, both of a common calibre, might be selected.

Boards of officers who have examined, at some expenditure of time and labor, the various sample weapons, have been unable to agree as to the best gun. The board which was in session last was far from unanimous in its view, and it was found necessary to renew the tests. It is said that the next board, which will be detailed soon, will consist of Commander Sperry, Prof. Alger, and Ensign Twining. The trial is to take place at the Washington Navy Yard.

It is expected that three guns will be submitted to the board: The Accles, a new gun of which comparatively little is known, the inventor of which was formerly an employe of the Gatling Company; the Maxim-Nordenfeldt, a gun which has met with considerable favor abroad, and the celebrated Gatling gun, which perhaps is the best known of the three. The test will begin as soon as the Maxim Gun Company shall furnish a sample weapon. The contract to furnish these weapons is, of course, a valuable one, especially as it gives official indorsement to the weapon selected.

SHE WILL KEEP THE MACOY SWORD

Mrs. St. John Claims to Have Taken Three Degrees in Masonry.

Mrs. B. H. St. John of 187 Penn Street, Brooklyn, who, two weeks ago, presented her house to a society to found a women's hospital to be known as the Macoy Memorial Hospital, claims to have taken three degrees in Masonry.

Robert Macoy, the founder of the Order of the Eastern Star and a thirty-second degree Mason, died recently, and his sword is now in possession of Mrs. St. John.

She is a Theosophist, and she declares that she is the only woman who has ever taken the three degrees of a Master Mason of the Blue Lodge order. She has in her possession, besides the sword, the jeweled insignia of Macoy's office as Grand Recorder. She refuses to surrender them, claiming that Mr. Macoy gave them to her.

Mrs. E. Clark, the only daughter of Mr. Macoy, alleges that Mrs. St. John has no right to retain the property, as she was in no way related to Mr. Macoy. Mrs. St. John says she is going to give the sword to the new hospital.

THE DAVIS PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

How the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Higher Prices Reflect the General Improvement in Business.

STOCKS FAIRLY ACTIVE AND BUOYANT

The Natural Outcome of the Changed Conditions Resulting from the Bond Negotiation—Americans in London.

MONDAY—A. M.

The improvement in business signs which have been very distinct in the commercial world for a month or more has at last reached Wall Street, and sentiment in the financial district is no longer pessimistic. On the contrary, brokers have been doing more business, and the prevailing tone of conversation is more hopeful than at any other time in two years.

The lists of stocks and bonds which have changed more than a point during the week, which are printed on this page to-day, show that seventy-two stocks have scored an average advance of 2.07 per cent., and that sixty-three bonds have made an average gain of 2.24 per cent. It is a conservative estimate to say that this advance represents not less than $50,000,000 increase in the market value of the issues named. Other issues have made gains, and products of agriculture and manufacture have also risen in value, but to arrive at concise results would require careful and prolonged analysis. Sufficient has been indicated, however, to direct the reader's mind to the wonderful effect the display of a little backbone on the part of President Cleveland has had on the affairs of the Nation. It came at a time when the country was apparently on the eve of a panic, the result of which, if it had occurred, could not have been foretold. And Mr. Cleveland's action was taken in the face of the angry criticism of men who should have been his supporters, both in and out of Congress. The improvement which has come is not to be measured by the results of the past week, for it extends back almost to the very hour of the announcement of the negotiation, and it will run on indefinitely into the future.

There is no lack of evidence of the change in conditions. Markets for all products of the soil have improved in price materially, the advance in cotton particularly benefiting the South. Bank clearings bear testimony also to the growth of general business, and in studying the figures it is well to remember that to properly gauge the volume of trade with that of two years ago, there must be a reduction of values to a common level. When this is made it will be found that the percentage of decrease in bank clearings, compared with 1893, is less than the decrease in values, thus proving that transactions are on a large scale and are increasing. Railway earnings for January, both gross and net, show gains as compared with 1894. There are evidences also of increasing demand for money, a certain sign of improvement. Progress is being made toward the reorganization of bankrupt properties.

The coal properties attracted considerable attention during the week, at first because of their advance on the covering of shorts, who recognize the changed conditions, and subsequently on well-defined rumors of impending changes, which may result in placing the anthracite trade on a most substantial basis. London was a free buyer of the industrial securities, and this operations must soon be reflected in the foreign exchange market. The Grangers joined the improvement, and many issues which have been dormant for a year or more showed signs of renewed life. The buying of investment bonds was one of the most encouraging features of the week.

The Industrials no longer dominated the market, a fact regarded as more favorable than otherwise. Sugar had its usual fluctuations, but at no time did the clique of manipulators lose control of it. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was more prominent than usual, because of the prevailing belief that under the new management it will become a dividend payer in due time. General Electric advanced sharply on improving business, and on a better understanding with the Westinghouse Company. The other Industrials were only moderately active, but were strong. On Saturday the market was quite buoyant, and closed at the best prices of the week.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing March 24, 1894.
Toledo, A. A. & North M.	3¼	2	10¼
Union Pacific	9⅝	8½	18⅝
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	4¼	3½	6
United States Cordage....	5¾	4⅝	..
United States Cordage pf.	8⅝	7½	..
United States Cordage gtd.	16¾	15½	..
United States Rubber....	41	40⅝	40
United States Rubber pf..	94	93¼	85⅞
United States Leather.....	10¼	10	..
United States Leather pf.	67⅝	65	..
Wabash	6½	5½	7
Wabash pf	14⅝	13	15½
Western Union Telegraph.	89⅞	87¾	85¼
*Western Union Beef.....	7	7	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie....	12⅞	11	13½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	44⅝	40	48¾
Wisconsin Central	3½	3	7¾

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent., with the average about 2¼ per cent.

Time money was not offered freely by the banks, the supply coming from other institutions. There was no inquiry for thirty days and very little for sixty, borrowers supplying themselves in the call loan branch. Quotations were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four and five, and 4½@5 per cent. for six and seven months.

Commercial paper was in light demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4⅝@5¼ per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £395,070 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 70.04, became 69.85. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,575,000f. in gold and gained 3,025,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was easy in tone, with a limited demand and somewhat more liberal offerings. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at $5.17½ for long and $5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 15. Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—12@15 discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid; offered, 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63⅝@64 on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver sold at 28⅞d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,685,196, and the exports for the same period, $20,366,561. The net exports, therefore, have been $17,681,365. The net exports to date in 1894 were $6,684,196; in 1893, $29,298,134, and in 1892, $5,073,416.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,452,275. The banks now hold $14,146,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,351,600, a decrease in specie of $2,453,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,361,400, a decrease in deposits of $9,449,300, and an increase in circulation of $70,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	March 23,'95.	March 16,'95.	March 24,'94.
Loans	$484,652,400	$489,004,000	$445,574,400
Specie	65,120,400	67,573,600	98,652,400
Legal ten'rs	76,287,900	79,649,300	116,541,600
Deposits ..	509,047,200	518,496,500	544,465,400
Circulation..	12,366,300	12,295,500	11,243,000

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	March 23,'95.	March 16,'95.	March 24,'94.
Specie	$65,120,400	$67,573,600	$98,652,400
Legal t'd'rs	76,287,900	79,649,300	116,541,600
Total reserve..	$141,408,800	$147,222,900	$215,194,000
Reserve req'd against deposits..	127,261,800	129,624,125	136,116,350
Excess reserve above legal requirements.	$14,146,500	$17,598,775	$79,077,650

The table below gives the surplus reserve at this rate for a series of years:

1895.....	$14,146,500	1890.....	$3,416,425
1894.....	79,077,650	1889.....	6,608,925
1893.....	9,243,200	1888.....	9,413,225
1892.....	18,007,425	1887.....	6,186,850
1891.....	9,055,375	1886.....	12,797,150

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé 2d, A.....1⅜
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas 1st.....1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s.....4⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st.....2⅛
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r.....1⅝
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st.....1
Colorado Midland 1st.....2½
Colorado Midland con.....1½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s.....1⅞
E., L. & B. S. 1st.....3
Equitable Gas of Chicago 1st.....2
Erie 2d con. certificates.....1⅜
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st.....1½
Green Bay inc.....1⅝
Houston & Texas gen. 4s.....2⅞
International & Great Northern 2d.....2½
Kansas Pacific con.....3¾
Kansas Pacific 1st Denver.....2½
Kansas & Texas 2ds.....2¾
Kansas & Texas 5s.....2
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st.....3
Lehigh & W. B. con. as.....1¼
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago con..3½
Missouri Pacific con.....1
Mobile & Ohio gen.....1½
Northern Pacific 2d, c.....3¾
Northern Pacific 3d, c.....5¼
Northern Pacific con.....1¼
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st.....2
Northern Pacific 1st, r.....1¼
Ohio Southern gen.....3
Oregon Improvement 1st.....2
Oregon Short Line 1st.....1⅝
Oregon Short Line & Utah North. con..1½
Peoria & Eastern 1st.....1½
Philadelphia & Reading 1st, pf. inc.....3¾
Philadelphia & Reading 2d pf. inc.....3½
Philadelphia & Reading 3d pf. inc.....2¾
Philadelphia & Reading gen. 4s.....1¼
Philadelphia & Reading gen. certs.....3¾
Rio Grande Western 1st.....2⅜
Rochester & Pittsburg con.....1⅝
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st, t. r.....4½
St. Louis & San Francisco, Class C.....1½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st.....1⅝
St. Paul & Omaha con.....1
St. Paul 1st gold 7s.....1⅜
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Missouri River 5s....1
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota.....1
St. P., Minneapolis & Manitoba con 4s...1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.....2½
Southern Railway 5s.....2
Texas Pacific 2d.....1¾
Tol., St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r...2
Union Pacific collateral trust notes.....2
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 1st.....1¾
Virginia Midland gen., stamped.....1
Wabash 1st.....1
Wabash 2d.....1¼
Western New-York & Pennsylvania 1st..1½
Western New-York & Penn. 2d, t. r.....2½
Wisconsin Central 1st.....4
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 1st..1

DECLINED.

Lake Erie & Western 1st.....1
United States Cordage 1st.....1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The improved feeling that has been noticeable all this month last week resolved itself into almost a boom in the bond market. More issues were dealt in than for a long time, and in many cases appreciable gains were made. The volume of business was very large, a happy comparison with all former weeks this year, and the improvement has extended to the outside market. Bond dealers report heavy transactions in high grade securities over the counter at advancing prices. The demand is so strong that it seems likely that materially higher prices are in store. All speculative bonds have made sharp advances. Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s, for instance, which opened at 70, closed at 75, and were in good demand at the advance. It is understood that friends of the road have been heavy buyers of this security, and that some large sales were made to Amsterdam.

Northern Pacific securities have been very strong, the seconds selling at 68. These bonds carry now 12 per cent. back interest, which will have to be paid in any reorganization. The committee representing these bonds asserts that nothing less than par and interest will be accepted in any reorganization, as the property is certainly worth more than the first and second mortgages. The net earnings of the company for four years previous to the default never fell below $7,000,000, while the entire interest and sinking fund on the second mortgage bonds and all prior liens amount to less than $5,000,000. Great Northern securities, which lately have been depressed, are in slightly better demand. They are not dealt in to any large extent on the Stock Exchange, but are current on the Street. The 4 per cent. bonds of this company sold as low as 83 recently, which is about a 7½ per cent. basis, rather an extraordinary price for a bond to sell at, when the 6 per cent. stock of the company sells above 100. It looks as if the stock was either very much too high or the bond too cheap. Missouri, Kansas and Texas securities were very active all the week, and made material gains in prices. The earnings of the company are considered extremely favorable, and on this is based the rise.

Municipal bonds have been dull, but traction securities, on the other hand, have shown increased activity, some large transactions having been made. Nearly all the prominent traction companies are showing large increases over last year, some having nearly doubled. The February statement of the Bridgeport Traction Company, for instance, shows an increase of over 70 per cent. Investors in bonds of these companies, however, should use a good deal of discrimination in making investments, as a company in a city of less than 30,000 inhabitants very rarely is successful, the cost of operating the system being out of proportion to the earnings. On the other hand, cities from 40,000 upward are profitable fields for street railways, and as a rule are uniformly good investments.

Government bonds have been strong and in good demand, nearly all issues showing fractional gains for the week. The new 4s sold up to 120½. The English certificates, for which the bonds will be delivered the latter part of the Summer, sell considerably below this figure. Some large transactions have been made in them, the certificates to be carried in London, and the bonds shipped here when issued. Purchasers can make a difference of about 2 per cent. by buying the bonds in this manner.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute.....2¼
American Cotton Oil.....1⅝
American Cotton Oil pf.....2½
American Sugar Refining.....1⅜
American Sugar Refining pf.....1
American Tobacco.....2⅝
American Tobacco pf.....3½
Bay State Gas.....2⅞
Canada Southern.....1
Chesapeake & Ohio.....1
Chicago Gas.....1⅝
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.....3
Chicago & Northwestern.....2⅞
Chicago & Northwestern pf.....2⅜
Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific.....2⅛
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.....2
Columbus & Hocking Coal.....2¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo.....1¾
Delaware & Hudson.....2¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....3½
Denver & Rio Grande.....2⅛
Distilling & Cattle Feeding.....3⅛
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.....2½
General Electric.....7¾
Illinois Central.....2½
Iowa Central.....1¾
Lake Erie & Western.....1½
Lake Erie & Western pf.....1⅝
Lake Shore.....1¼
Louisville & Nashville.....3⅝
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago.....1¼
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.....2¼
Manhattan.....1½
Missouri Pacific.....3⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.....1½
National Lead.....3⅝
New-Jersey Central.....6¾
New-York Central.....1½
New-York & New-England.....1¼
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis.....1¼
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf....3⅜
New-York, Lake Erie & Western.....1
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.....1⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.....1⅜
North American.....1½
Northern Pacific pf.....2⅝
Oregon Short Line & U. N.....1
Philadelphia & Reading.....2⅝
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis.....1¾
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf.....1½
Pullman Palace Car.....1⅜
St. Paul & Omaha.....1⅝
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.....3
Silver bullion certificates.....1½
Southern Railway.....1¾
Southern Railway pf.....2
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....1¼
Texas Pacific.....1¼
Toledo, A. A. & North Michigan.....1
Union Pacific.....1⅜
United States Leather pf.....2
Wabash 1
Wabash pf.....1⅜
Western Union.....1¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....1⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....4¼

DECLINED.

New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf..2

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending March 23..$524,582,642
Balance for week ending March 23... 31,108,528
Clearings for week ending March 16.. 516,996,154
Balance for week ending March 16... 33,302,461
Clearings for week ending March 9... 504,206,450
Balance for week ending March 9.... 33,979,971
Clearings for week ending March 2.. 531,685,217
Balance for week ending March 2.... 38,141,192
*Clearings for week ending Feb. 23.. 386,582,390
*Balance for week ending Feb. 23.... 25,590,060
Clearings for week ending Feb. 16.... 457,302,320
Balance for week ending Feb. 16..... 31,158,207
*For five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday.....	$8,380,191
Corresponding week 1894.....	11,093,525
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	120,610,268
Corresponding period 1894.....	103,498,050

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday.....	$8,507,357
Corresponding week 1894.....	8,116,155
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	75,438,572
Corresponding week 1894.....	80,303,869

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.....	$2,210,721
Corresponding week 1894.....	260,309
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	11,887,432
Corresponding period 1894.....	3,143,536

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.....	$1,399,406
Corresponding week 1894.....	619,058
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	32,376,036
Corresponding period 1894.....	17,091,249

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 21, 1895.....	£37,362,852	.....
March 22, 1894.....	30,631,718	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 21, 1895.....	85,624,824	£49,713,402
March 22, 1894.....	69,078,000	50,754,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 21, 1895.....	38,736,180	15,821,820
March 22, 1894.....	32,187,850	13,147,150
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 21, 1895.....	17,193,000	13,732,000
March 22, 1894.....	10,292,000	16,247,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 21, 1895.....	4,430,000	7,060,000
March 22, 1894.....	4,329,000	7,065,000
BELGIUM.		
March 21, 1895.....	3,466,000	1,733,000
March 22, 1894.....	3,154,000	1,577,000
SPAIN.		
March 21, 1895.....	8,004,000	12,150,000
March 22, 1894.....	7,918,000	7,894,000
Total last week..	£194,816,856	£100,210,222
Corresponding week 1894.....	157,590,568	96,684,154
Week ending March 14, 1895.....	196,593,902	97,615,815
Corresponding week 1894	159,753,953	94,663,930

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 24.—The rates of discount last week were 1¼ for three months and the same for thirty days. Excepting a few remittances to South America, the movements of gold were in England's favor. Silver was firm on speculative purchases for China. Business on the Stock Exchange was better, owing to the improvement of mining and American railroad prospects. Consols rose ⅛.

Trade in American railroad securities showed great improvement and gave good hopes of the future. The closing was somewhat easier. Illinois Central rose 3¼, Louisville and Nashville 3, Wabash common 2, Atchison shares, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Northern Pacific 1¼ each, Atchison A bonds and Wabash preferred 1 each; Union Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Erie ¾ each, and Denver and Rio Grande common ½. Central Pacific fell ½.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 23.—About the only feature to the local security market this week has been the decline in New-York Air Brake stock to 3½ bid, and 6½ asked, compared with 10 asked last week. The decline was caused by the offering of stock at lower prices in New-York. The stock owned by people in this vicinity is held for higher prices. There are no offerings of the stock in this market as holders believe something will turn up to benefit the property. Trading has been very dull, quotations as a rule remaining unchanged. Union Railway of New-York City is quoted at 100 bid and 110 asked, which is 4 per cent. better for the asked price. There has been few inquiries for bonds. The first mortgage 6 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of the Steinway Railway Company of Long Island City are becoming a favorite among local investors, and sales have been made during the week.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919.....	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930.....	108	..
Albany Insurance Company.....	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co....	100	..
Albany Railroad Stock.....	116	..
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s.....	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s.....	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company.....	57½	..
Commercial Insurance Co.....	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	98	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co....	40	45
Hudson River Telephone Co....	42½	45
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany...	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906.....	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio. ..		35
New-York Air Brake Company	3½	6½
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911...	105	106
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad. ..		60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895.....	100	100¼
Ulster & Delaware 5s.....	100	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922.....	100	110
Union Railway Co. of N. Y....	100	105
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922.	104¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s..	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg..	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943.....	100	101
Westcott Express Co. com.....	20	30
Westcott Express Co. pf.....	100	110
Albany City National Bank.....	100	131
Albany County Bank.....	128	131
First National Bank.....	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank....	402	190
Merchants' National Bank.....	185	..
National Commercial Bank.....	330	120
National Exchange Bank.....	115	..
New-York State Bank.....	200	..
Park Bank.....	125	80
South End Bank.....	60	..

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co.....		225
Troy Railroad Co.....	80	81
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942....	105	..
Troy Gas Co.....	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s.....	114¼	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s.....	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co....	90	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895.	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.....	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s.....	..	100
Central National Bank.....	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank...	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes.	140	170
Mutual National Bank.....	175	185
National State Bank.....	195	200
National Bank of Troy.....	200	100
National Bank of Cohoes.....	..	130
National Bank of West Troy....	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg...	130	..
Troy City National Bank.....	152½	160
United National Bank.....	205	..
Union National Bank.....	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—The local stock market for the week has shown a firmer tone, and although but few sales have taken place, the inquiry for investment stocks is good. Quotations of bank stocks are more active. National Exchange Bank has sold at 102. This bank has a capital of $500,000, a surplus of $500,000, and an undivided profit account of something over $83,000. The par value is $50, and the dividend rate 8 per cent. The insurance stocks remain inactive, with a slight change in prices. The illuminating stocks continue in good demand. Narragansett Electric Lighting sold at 80, dividend on. The company has declared the regular dividend of 3 per cent., payable April 1. Providence Gas has declared its quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., which is also payable April 1.

The local money market is firm and commercial paper is quoted at 5@5½ per cent. Call loans between banks are 3 per cent. and cotton loans 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report official quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	..	49
Atlantic	30	..
Blackstone Canal.....	25	26
City	63	..
Commercial	47	48½
Eagle	55	..
Fifth.....	..	50
First	109¼	115
Fourth	116	..
Globe	53	..
High Street.....	90	..
Lime Rock.....	15	..
Manufacturers'	137	..
Merchants'	59	..
Mechanics'	..	52½
National Exchange.....	101½	103
National North America.....	..	44¼
National Commerce.....	47	49
Old	113	117
Phenix.....	72	75
Rhode Island.....	..	25½
Roger Williams.....	*64	..
Second	..	130
Third	..	95
Traders'	39	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	45	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	101½
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company.....	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence.....	255	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.....	*192	196
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds...	139½	..
Prov. & Springf.....	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley.....	145	..
Providence & Worcester.....	*249½	254
Prov., Warren & B.....	117½	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw.....	*187½	200
American Supply.....	..	70
Armington & Sims.....	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf.....	111½	115
Nicholson File.....	52	..
National & Prov. Wor. pf.....	..	102
National & Prov. Wor. 6s.....	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth.....	35	50
R. I. Perkins H.-S.....	94	98
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.....	105½	107½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	47	50
Merchants'	47¾	50
Prov. Washington.....	41	46

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric.....	*78¼	79½
Providence Gas.....	81	83
Pawtucket Gas.....	80¾	..
Providence Telephone	91	94
Rhode Island Elect. protect....	..	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S....	149½	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit.....	..	90

*Ex. dividend.

The Spandau Treasure.

Perhaps the only instance in which gold has been withdrawn from circulation and deliberately rendered useless by locking it up where it can neither be seen nor handled, except by a few highly-placed Government officials, is that of Germany, which maintains at the fortress of Spandau a literal war chest. But its contents, after all, do not exceed £6,000,000, and such an amount would make little appreciable difference if returned to the general circulation of the world.—Chambers's Journal.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT DIXON and GEORGE D. GREENWOOD, under the firm name of DIXON & GREENWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT DIXON,
GEORGE D. GREENWOOD.

LE ROY M. LYON, Witness.
New-York, March 23, 1895.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! ELECTRIC HEAT, AND ELECTRIC POWER!!

This Company controls the patents and inventions of Geo. B. Pennock Patent No. 534,281, issued by the United States Government on February 19th. Proves that the Pennock Company can produce Electric Light and Power so cheaply that no invention hereafter can compete with them. STATE RIGHT CERTIFICATES FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS AT 25 CTS. PER SHARE. PRESENT COMPANY'S SPECIAL LIMITED STOCK $25 PER SHARE, UPON WHICH 20 PER CENT. DIVIDEND IS GUARANTEED. Send for particulars.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC CO., 305 Carter Building, Boston.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway,
New-York, March 22, 1895.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section 8 in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of forty thousand dollars ($40,000,) due on March 1, 1895, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22d day of March, 1895, at its office in the City of New-York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of forty thousand dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

11, 125, 217, 353, 391, 588, 728, 832,
34, 170, 221, 356, 426, 592, 798, 864,
36, 180, 274, 361, 509, 663, 820, 959,
37, 195, 296, 372, 514, 693, 834, 963,
112, 201, 349, 386, 535, 708, 848, 993.

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1895, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY,
First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64-100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, March 20th, 1895.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Cass Realty Corporation will be held at the office of the said corporation, at No. 503 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of said corporation shall be increased to the amount of One Million (1,000,000) Dollars, to consist of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred (100) Dollars per share.

CHARLES W. CASS,
JOHN TULLY.
GEORGE C. HUTCHINSON,
G. SMITH STANTON,
Majority of Board of Directors.

MONEY TO LOAN,
on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate. Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128-130 BOWERY.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

TAKE NOTICE, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held on the 21st day of February, 1894, Article I. of the By-Laws of the said company was amended so as to provide that the annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the SECOND TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY in each year.

FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

CARLEY VAN BUREN, & CO.,
Specialist in Speculative Investments.
We believe we discern opportunities in connection with certain securities and commodities of the leading Exchanges which more nearly combine safety with large promise than will be the case again for years. We will cheerfully give information and suggestion in private correspondence in reference to these developments.
50 Broadway.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the THIRD day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON mortgage; lowest possible rates. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, Brokers, 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of

COMING COLLEGE DEBATE

Harvard to Meet Princeton at Princeton Next Wednesday.

JUDGES FOUND WITH DIFFICULTY

Desirability of a Property Qualification for the Municipal Franchise Is the Subject to be Discussed.

PRINCETON, March 24.—Much interest is manifested both by alumni and undergraduates in the first intercollegiate debate with Harvard, which is to take place at Princeton next Wednesday evening. The committee has completed all arrangements, and is looking forward to a pleasant and successful contest with Harvard's representatives.

Difficulty has been experienced in securing judges satisfactory to both sides. The Princeton committee submitted the names of about fifty gentlemen to Harvard's representatives before finally receiving their agreement to the following: Prof. George Chase of the New-York Law School, the Rev. Dr. David Greer of New-York City, and George L. Rives of New-York City. They have kindly consented to serve. Gen. Horace Porter of New-York City will preside.

The question which will be discussed is: "Resolved, That if it were possible, a reasonable property qualification for the exercise of the municipal franchise in the United States would be desirable."

Princeton will support the affirmative of this question. According to the rues adopted by the committees, three speeches of twelve minutes each will be delivered by each side, after which will follow rebuttals, fifteen minutes being allowed each side for this purpose.

For Princton Willis H. Butler of New-York City will open the debate, Joseph W. Park of Mississippi willl speak second, and Howard E. White of New-York City will deliver the third speech. In rebuttal, the time will be divided between Mr. White and Mr. Park, Mr. White closing the debate for Princeton.

The debate will be held in the new commencement building, Alexander Hall. The University Mandolin Club is expected to furnish music for the occasion. As the first baseball game of the season occurs on Wednesday between the university team and Columbia's nine, it is expected that the two events will bring a large attendance for both. Delegates from the Yale debating clubs have been invited to attend the debate.

Immediately following the debate, a dinner will be tendered the Harvard representatives at the new Princeton Inn, at which sixty covers will be laid, and toasts will be responded to by Gen. Porter, Lloyd McKim Garrison, who will respond to the toast, "Harvard University"; President Patton, on Princeton University; Prof. William M. Sloane, on "The Debate"; Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia College, on "Intercollegiate Contests." James W. Alexander, '60, of New-York City, will act as toastmaster, and a quartet from the University Glee Club will furnish music.

The new Casino is now assured to the university. Excavation was begun Thursday, ground being broken for its erection on the lower campus, back of Dod Hall. The committee in charge hopes to have the new building completed in time to hold the sophomore dance, which will take place about June 11, during the commencement.

The Civil Service Reform Club held its second meeting last week. B. L. Hirschfield, '95, the Chairman, presided. A constitution was adopted, and measures taken to secure two distinguished lecturers each year. On Wednesday, April 3, the next meeting of the club will be held, at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The first groups for the academic sophomores and freshmen have been announced, as follows: Sophomores—E. W. Axson, F. N. Jessup, David Magie, Jr., A. M. Patterson, H. N. Russell, J. Stahl; Freshmen—P. L. Johnson, C. S. Reed, F. L. Ridgeway, P. E. Robinson, and H. H. Yocum.

LIVE NEWS FROM YALE.

Plans of the Glee and Banjo Clubs for Their Easter Trip.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 24.—The Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs will start on their Easter trip April 11, leaving New-York by the Old Dominion Line steamer Jamestown, at 3 P. M., and arriving at Old Point Comfort the next morning, where they will give a concert on Saturday evening. The clubs, while at Old Point Comfort, will be the guests of the Hygeia Hotel. They will leave Old Point Comfort Sunday night by steamer for Washington, arriving there Monday, and will give a concert in the evening at Metzerott's Music Hall. Next morning the clubs will go to Wilkesbarre, and a concert will be given there in the evening. Wednesday night they will have another concert in the Frothingham Theatre, the last of the trip. They will return to New-Haven Thursday.

The plans submitted to the Yale corporation for the Phelps Memorial Gateway represent the structure as being Gothic in style of architecture, and of such proportions as to fit in between Lawrance and Welch Halls. It will be about 100 feet in height, and the arch will be 25 feet. Towers will form the four corners, and with the serrated roof, will give an appearance similar to Alumni Hall. There will be four stories of rooms above the archway These rooms will probably be used by the Greek and Latin departments, and very likely the Classical Club will have quarters and library room in the fourth story. The plans call for brownstone, like that in the Vanderbilt Building, but upon this point a decision has not been reached by the corporation.

W. L. McLane, '69, and others have been trying for some years to collect the complete series of trophy flags that have been given the victorious Yale teams and crews. They have secured most of the baseball, and are now looking up the football flags. They have found all the crew trophies for the Yale-Harvard races, except those of '64 and '59, and also the American flag of that year, the first in which Yale defeated Harvard on the water. The '64 and both '59 flags will have to be made.

The following appointment list of seniors in the Yale Divinity School has been made by the Faculty: Raymond Cummings Brooks of Tabor; William Thurston Brown, '90, of Madison, Conn.; Samuel MacIntosh Cathart of Northfield, Mass.; Silas A. Osborne of Beloit, Wis.; John Wesley Rice of Rockland, Mass.; Wallace Eugene Rollins of Asterville, N. C.; Charles Snow Thayer of Westfield, Mass., and Hiram Van Kirk of Washington Court House, Ohio.

The result of the opinions of distinguished Yale graduates on what is the greatest need of Yale University to-day continues by the college paper, and from some of the replies the following is obtained: The Rev. Dr David James Burrell of New-York, Yale, '67, writes: "The progress of our university in recent years has been so admirable, so wisely conservative, and yet wholly abreast of the times, that it would seem almost ungracious to find fault. If one must lay a finger on the weak spot, it is the (perhaps necessary) denominational complexion of the management. As between that, however, and any loss of Yale's historic devotion to evangelical religion, the former is a thousand times preferable. It is a pity, nevertheless, that the corporation cannot more broadly represent the universal Church."

President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota, Yale, '57, remarks as follows in his letter: "I have not kept up my knowledge of affairs at Yale sufficiently to enable me to tell what the greatest need is. It certainly is not increased enthusiasm for athletic sports."

William H. Sallmon, Yale, '94, the General Secretary of the Yale Young Men's Christian Association, expresses the following opinion: "First a quickening of the moral sense of the undergraduate body, so that the presence of men who are known to practice immoralities, which debase themselves, degrade their classmates, and disgrace the college, will not be tolerated. The students have far more knowledge of such matters than the Faculty, and have it in their power to produce an atmosphere so healthy that immoral men will find this an uncomfortable place. Second, an arrangement whereby the chapel pulpit on Sundays will be filled by the best preaching talent the country can afford, and opportunities during the week for personal contact between the students and preacher. The experiment of a college pastorate has not been a striking success anywhere, so far as we know. When Bishop Brooks declined to accept the call to the Harvard pulpit, we are told his face shone as if inspired with the thought when he said, 'The man who can help the university men is the man who holds a city pastorate.' Naturally so, for he comes in from the busy world toward which so many of the students are looking, and gives them glimpses of it. He comes from contact with a broader life than a settled pastor could be acquainted with, and he brings the prestige of an exalted position and a greater enthusiasm for the large opportunity open before him than could be maintained by a permanent resident. The variety of preachers, too, reach and help different classes of men in their personal contact as well as in their pulpit work. We are convinced from a slight investigation that the ablest clergymen in the country are ready to respond to such a call, and that their congregation as well as themselves would be proud to be so honored. Third, the abolition of the unjust and iniquitous system of espionage at examinations. Few things in college life can be more repulsive to the self-respecting man than the elevation of platforms for watch towers and the employment of a small army of examiners to guard against 'cribbing.' It is an open secret that the vice has been fostered to a large extent rather than repressed by this means, and that all manner of ingenious methods have been resorted to in order to get ahead of the watchers. The student who can outwit the examiner most successfully is the one regarded with admiration, and frequently when an offender is discovered he is the recipient of sympathy rather than condemnation. The present system is an unendurable stigma upon the honest man and a failure in reaching the dishonest. The adoption of the honor system might not stamp out the evil entirely, probably would not, but we are confident that it would reduce it very materially. These are a few of the things that from one point of view are more to be desired than money." A good name for the individual student and for the college is rather to be chosen than great riches,' and the rectification of existing abuses is perhaps the surest and most potent way to secure that confidence which always produces funds."

HAPPENINGS AT OLD HARVARD.

Successful Revival of an Old English Play at Sanders Theatre.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—The revival of Ben Jonson's "Epicoene; or, the Silent Woman," under the direction of the English department, was in every way a success. The purpose of the play was to represent Elizabethan drama as it was originally acted. In pursuance of this idea, the representation included not only the play itself, but an Elizabethan audience, the citizens and 'prentices in the pit, and the fops and gallants who sat on the stage.

Sanders Theatre was made to represent the old Swan Theatre, with crude surroundings and stage bare of scenery. At the commencement of the play a flag was hoisted on the staff and a horn blown. The spectators gathered in the pit with cries of "Stool!" to the boy whose business it was to let ..e stools. The gallants with their pages sauntered across the stage and greeted each other with elaborate ceremony. When they were comfortably seated the drama began.

Between the acts the by-play was extremely interesting. An orange girl and a ballad monger peddled their wares among the mock audience. The gallants made love to the ladies, while the 'prentices scuffled and gambled in the pit. The culmination was a row between the factions, in which two gallants were hustled until they were obliged to draw their swords. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Profs. Child, Kittredge, and Baker.

Plans have been completed for remodeling the reading room of the college library, and providing more space for books. The present reading room is a large hall, about forty feet high, with a gallery overlooking it. The floor of the new reading room will be on a level with the gallery, and in the space between the present floor and the new one an iron stack will be built. This will be divided into two stories and will hold 130,000 books. The new reading room will have almost the same height as the old, for the present ceiling will be torn out, giving fifteen feet more from floor to roof. In place of the ground glass windows, plain glass in larger lights will be put in. All combustible material is to be torn out and the room fitted with electric lights. The present room has no artificial light.

SPRING RECESS AT CORNELL.

Students of Sibley College Off on a Tour of Inspection.

ITHACA, March 24.—The Spring recess began on Friday, March 22, at 6 P. M., and continues until Tuesday, April 2. Friday special trains left Ithaca for the annual inspection tours of the students of Sibley College. These tours were designed by Dr. Thurston, Director of Sibley College, in accordance with his attempt to give the men in technical courses as much as possible of practical work. The men are in charge of members of the Faculty, and are usually divided into three parties—mechanical, electrical, and marine engineering—each party visiting those establishments of special technical interest to its members. This year, however, there will be no division of the men, and all will take the same trip, going first to New-York and Brooklyn, then to Philadelphia, and finally to Baltimore and Washington. Among the points of principal interest which will be visited are the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Cramp shipyard in Philadelphia. Many men besides those in the technical courses take advantage of the opportunity afforded by these expeditions.

Cornell is not permitted to give sectarian religious instruction. Its charter distinctly provides this, and, furthermore, says that at no time shall more than one-half the members of the Board of Trustees be members of any one religious sect or of no religious sect. There is, however, a profound and active religious spirit throughout the university, as is shown by the large membership and the activity of the University Christian Association and other religious bodies. According to the provisions of the Dean Sage endowment, the President of the university appoints each year the most distinguished preachers in the various denominations to deliver the Sunday sermons in Sage Chapel. For the Spring term President Schurman has appointed the following: April 7, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Boston, Unitarian; April 14, the Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., LL. D., Denver, Col., Methodist; April 21, the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford, Conn., Congregational; April 28, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., New-York City, Presbyterian; May 5, the Rev. O. P. Gifford, Buffalo, N. Y., Baptist; May 12, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., New-York City, Episcopallan; May 19, the Rev. Robert Collyer, New-York City, Unitarian; May 26, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, New-York City, Baptist; June 2, the Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D., New-Haven, Conn., Congregational; June 9, the Very Rev. Dean James Carmichael, Montreal, Canada, Episcopallan; June 16, (baccalaureate sermon,) the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., Chicago, Ill., Presbyterian.

Absences for next year have been granted to Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, head of the department of Greek and classical philology, and Prof. Herbert Charles Elmer of the department of Latin. Prof. Wheeler will spend the year in Greece, where he is to become Director of the American school at Athens. Prof. Elmer will spend the year in Berlin.

AT ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Dramatic Entertainments by the Students in Aid of Athletics.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 24.—The college students entertained two large audiences at the Lyceum Theatre with their minstrel show Thursday and Friday evenings. It was given for the purpose of raising money to advance the athletic interests of the college, and netted a large sum. Besides the minstrel show proper there was a ballet, an "ideal football game" between supposed students from Rochester and Vassar, and an elaborate musical programme. Among the soloists whose work was especially creditable were John W. Singleton, George L. Hayes, George B. Sage, and Frank T. Millman.

It is proposed to ra ise money among the students and friends of the college to provide a suitable pedestal for the bust of Frederick Douglas, which was purchased by citizens of Rochester some years ago and placed in the university library, but which has never been properly mounted.

Dr. Harrison E. Webster, formerly a member of the Faculty of the University of Rochester and later President of Union, will begin a series of university-extension lectures on political economy at Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Monday evening. In his first and second lectures he will treat of the general subject of political economy, and will take up the following specific topics in turn; April 8, "Production and Distribution"; April 15, "Capital and Interest"; April 22, "Wages"; April 29, "Taxation"; May 6, "Protection and Free Trade"; May 13, "Trusts, Unions, Lockouts, and Strikes"; May 20, "Communism, Socialism, Anarchism"; May 27, "Conclusion."

The term examinations begin Saturday, and the university will close for a ten days' vacation this week.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

Changes in the Rules of the Graduate Seminary—Notes of Interest.

The Graduate Seminary at the meeting of its Faculty last Thursday, which was presided over for the first time by the new Dean, Prof. John Dyneley Prince, amended its rules so as to require a closer specialization on the part of all candidates for the doctorate. More than one-half of each candidate's work must now be given to a single department, while the remaining part of his work must, the most of it, be taken in the group to which the first department belongs, but not necessarily in that department. Where a department is subdivided the major series of courses and the thesis must be confined to one of the divisions of the department. Candidates in the third or scientific group are not allowed more than one subject in the other two groups, namely, literature or philosophy. Candidates in either of the two latter groups are not allowed to count any course in the science group toward the doctor's degree. The committee of the University Council has had these changes under consideration for some weeks, and has unanimously recommended them to the corporation for adoption.

Stanford White has prepared a handsome plan for the new University Heights Post Office building. It is to be built immediately. It will include a residence for a small family, which may perhaps be occupied by one of the postal carriers.

The Alumni Association of the School of Medicine will hold its annual banquet Tuesday, April 16, at the Waldorf, and that of the Law School on April 18, at the same place.

A biological club has been formed in the academic department. The club will meet once a week to read and discuss different biological works, and to review the current biological writings in the periodical. The officers elected are: President—Alfred C. Benedict, '97; Vice President—H. H. Howland, '97; Secretary and Treasurer—Moody B. Gates, '97; Librarian—Hugo A. Oswald, '97.

The Bronx Botanical Garden, soon to be established in Bronx Park, will be of inestimable value to the university's biological students. When University Avenue is extended, students may reach the garden by a twenty-minute walk.

The Chairman of the Library Committee of the Law School, David Banks, recently received for the law library a valuable gift of several hundred volumes from J. W. C. Leveridge, a member of the Council and the New-York bar.

The Academy of Medicine has resolved to hold a memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, late professor on the practice of medicine at the School of Medicine, in about two weeks. Full announcements are expected to be made soon.

The Law School and the School of Pedagogy will begin their Spring vacations on April 1, to last at least two weeks. During this time the furniture in the rooms now occupied will be transferred to the eighth story of the Washington Square building, when temporary arrangements will be made for the remainder of the collegiate year. The permanent quarters will not be occupied until next October.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE NEWS.

Success of the Students' Aid Society Proved.

The establishment of the Students' Aid Society at Columbia last October was viewed with considerable interest by both students and Faculty. Its progress since then has been watched, and it was with gratification that the committee in charge of the society was enabled to announce last Friday that the society was no longer an experiment, for it had proved by its success during the last five months that it was to be a firmly established institution at Columbia. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of the Faculty of Political Science is Chairman of the committee in charge, and to him is due most of its success. The report of the committee is interesting in its details, as it shows among other things what students in general are fitted for, and again in what branches of work the most money can be earned.

Sixty-seven applications for assistance were made. The School of Medicine heads the list with nineteen requests, the next three in order being the Schools of Arts and Philosophy, Mines, and Law. Six applications were made by the School of Political Science; each of these was granted, and from the positions gained the sum of $884 was netted. Thirty-two of the students who applied for help received it, the amount realized by each student from employment obtained for him was $70.34.

Private tutoring seemed to pay the best, for from it $708.30 was realized, while from curator's work and teaching in the evening schools the sum of $210 was earned. The forms of work were very diverse, and included teaching in schools, delivering lectures, clerical work, cataloguing, editing, mechanical draughting, political work, Tenement House Commission work, taking charge of Good Government Club rooms, and commissions realized on the sale of college and other books. The remainder of the committee in charge is Prof. F. M. Burdick, Faculty of Law; Prof. G. S. Huntington, Faculty of Medicine; Prof. F. R. Hutton, Faculty of Mines; Prof. J. F. Kemp, Faculty of Pure Science, and Prof. E. D. Perry, Faculties of Arts and Philosophy.

Normal College Notes.

The annual debate, which is eagerly looked forward to from September, will be held next Friday afternoon in the college chapel. The subject is, "Resolved, That Japan Was Justified in Declaring War Against China." It was selected by President Knox of the Board of Education. Alpha Beta Gamma's representatives in the contest will be Misses A. L. Mix and S. Rodier. Philomathean will have as her champions Misses Mary P. Bailey and Mabel Towner.

Shakespeare's comedy, "Two Gentlemen of Verona," was witnessed last week by some thirty Normal girls, all belonging to the senior class. Misses M. Isaacs and E. Brummer were the committee in charge.

The Library Tea promises to be a very successful affair. The increased interest on the part of the alumni warrants extensive arrangements and augurs well for the undertaking. There will be an autograph book, an empire, chocolate table, the usual lemonade, candy, and flower stands, all under the supervision of Normal's prettiest girls.

The Alumnae News made its first appearance last week. Miss Clara Aub is the editor. The other members of the board are Miss Helen A. Stein, Business Manager, and Mrs. J. Scheel, Treasurer.

Dr. Merill has been invited to speak on "The Influence of the Kindergarten Upon Higher Education," at the meeting of the National Educational Convention, to be held in Denver from July 9 to 12.

The Wood Memorial Committee has selected William Ordway Partridge to execute in bronze a bust of Commissioner William Wood, the great benefactor and friend of the college.

Fordham College Notes.

An association to be known as the Latin Academy has recently been instituted at Fordham, the purpose of which is to seek the beautiful in the Latin tongue, philosophically determined. The institution promises very well and is weekly assuming wider proportions. It is very exclusive in that none but the select of the university course are privileged to attend.

April 9 has been selected as the date for the public debate. The well-worn subject, "Resolved, That the railroads should be controlled by the Government," has been chosen for the contest, and the following students as debaters: Messrs. O'Shea, Boylan, Farrell, and McLoughlin, all of whom are '96 men, since the debate is exclusive to all except rhetoricians.

The dramatic association will produce Bulwer Lytton's "Richelieu" on Hector's Day, May 14. The caste has been selected and the famous play will be enacted by Fordham's best student talent.

The elocutionary trial to determine the speakers for commencement was had last Saturday. The names of the successful students will be withheld for a few days.

New-York City College.

Tutors Constant and Parmley have been made instructors by the Board of Trustees, according to the regulations recently passed.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the past editorial boards of The Mercury, the college paper, was held Saturday evening at Morello's. Among those who made post-addresses were Louis F. Mott, '83; P. J. Mosenthal, '83, and H. W. Powell, '83.

A problem in mechanical drawing on Zeurner's diagram was given to the juniors and seniors during the review examination. For years it has been puzzled over by mathematicians, who only arrived at an approximate solution. So great an authority as Prof. Thurston of Cornell also arrived at this conclusion. Instructor Fox of the drawing department has been studying the problem for some time, and finally solved it exactly. Prof. Thurston, upon hearing of Mr. Fox's success, wrote him, stating that his achievement merits it being called the Fox method. It is quite likely that some of the prominent mathematical societies will take up the matter and adopt Prof. Thurston's suggestion.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Venezuela, Caracao, and Savanilla, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lahn, from Southampton, and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Titanic; at 1 PM for Norway direct, per steamship Clintonia, (letters must be directed "per Clintonia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 2 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cataluna, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Cataluna";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Atlenc, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of the steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 22, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M. On and after April 1, leaves 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE.—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS
leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, & Newb'g; week days, 5 PM; Sun., 9 AM.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
*Majestic, Mh.27, 8:30 AM | *Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon. | *Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap.10, 8:30 AM | *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. | Britannic, May 15, 10 A.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mch.30, 8 A. M. | Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M. | Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, March 30, 1895, 1 P.M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, April 6, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, March 30.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foob West 27th St.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. MASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | P. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 28 N. R., foot Beach St., P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

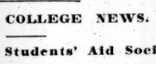
Ocean Steamships—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
L. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Mch.26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr.23, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr.27, 11 A.M.
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr.30, 9 A.M.
Havel Tu..Apr.9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr.16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
To Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Saale, Tues., May 14 | Fulda, Sat., June 22
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Spree, Tues., June 25
Fulda, Sat., May 25 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Fulda, Sat., July 20

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Pa.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
Continent with
New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh.28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My.16, 9 AM
H. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr.25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My.30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE,** also to **SPITSBERGEN,** by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE,** and the **NORMANNIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin..April 24 11 AM.
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York, May 1, 11 AM.
New-York, Ap.10, 11 AM | Paris, May 8, 11 A. M.
Paris....April 17, 11 AM | Berlin, May 15, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
West'land, Mar.27, 4 PM | Rhynland, Apr. 24, 4 PM.
Noordland...Ap. 3, 11 AM | Westernland, May 1, M.
Berlin...April 8, noon. | Noordland, May 8, noon.
Friesland...Ap. 17, 4 PM | Waesland, May 15, noon.
International Navigation Company,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Mch. 30, 6 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., April 6, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., April 13, 6 AM.
Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

A.—EUROPE.—Thirty excursions to Europe. Popular prices, $250 and up. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 191 Fulton St., N. Y. Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania and Erie R. R.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, March 25
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, March 27
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 29
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. F'y'N. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Koehler vs. Keyes. 2—Schramme vs. Pitcher. 3—Same vs. Cleland.

Class III.—1—Baidwin vs. Smith. 5—Harbeck vs. Farrington.

Class IV.—4—Matter of South Street and Pier 39. 7—Matter of West Street and Perry Street. 8—Matter of Bethune and Bank Streets. 9—Matter of Watts and Canal Streets. 10—Young vs. Needham. 11—Dean vs. Geer. 12—Johnson vs. Weinberg. 13—McGraw vs. Peyser. 14—La Fetra vs. Hopcraft.

Class VII.—15—Sterne vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 16—Herts vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 17—National Bank of Pittsburg, Kan., vs. James. 18—White vs. Goodson Type Casting and Setting Machine Company. 19—Williams vs. Fitch. 20—Brown vs. same. 21—Caryl vs. same. 22—Gaynor vs. same. 23—Coffey vs. same. 24—Isablen vs. same. 25—Hayes vs. same. 26—Wiehl vs. Tinker.

Class VIII.—27—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Stevens. 28—Taylor vs. Holland Trust Company. 29—Fossette vs. Brown. 30—Goode vs. Brown. 31—Carter vs. Van Bokkelen. 32—Du Bois vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 33—Munson vs. Diefenthaeler. 34—City of Philadelphia vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company. 35—Cornwell vs. City of Syracuse. 36—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Venner. 37—Stern vs. Mead. 38—Matter of Fay child. 39—Manning vs. Manning. 40—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 41—Metropolitan vs. Carraher. 42—Sheldon vs. Lamb. 43—Newton vs. Lyman. 44—Partridge vs. Rivers. 45—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. 46—Rutenschon vs. Hunter. 47—Colwell vs. Colwell. 48—Magraw vs. Weber. 49—Loos vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 50—Spadone vs. American Employers' Liability Insurance Company. 51—Hogan vs. Warnock. 52—Jones vs. Brown. 53—White vs. Goodson Type Casting and Setting Machine Company. 54—Hahn vs. Hahn. 55—Savage vs. Faulhaber. 56—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 57—Mott vs. Mott. 58—Lewishn vs. Kentand Stanley Company. 59—Larkin vs. Wellwood. 60—Cunningham vs. Farrel. 61—Fischer vs. Herfurth. 62—Allen vs. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.—222—Wilson vs. Ellison. 229—Gecko vs. Rinschler.

Law and Fact.—1700—People ex rel. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 2245—Kennedy vs. Monahan. 2290—Pedergreen vs. Blanner. 2102—Rogers vs. Union Railway Company. 2169—Hazeline vs. Hoyt. 1952—Warfield vs. Weeks. 2265—Electro Silicon Company vs. Moran. 1791—Smith vs. Bradh. 2621—Benedict vs. Phelps. 1962—Cross vs. Ober-schelmer. 1958—Little vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 945—Martin vs. Bernhard. 956—Smith vs. Bernhard. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 1816—Day vs. Brown. 1975—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 2027—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Same vs. same. 2738—O'Conor vs. Fairchild.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2540—Cromwell vs. same. 2686—Dickage vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 591—Farrell vs. same. 830—Levy vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 314—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

952—New-Haven Steamboat Company vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 953—Same vs. Liberty Insurance Company. 2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2004—Byrne vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2473—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Himmiway. 2522—Haven vs. Dean. 5328—Laurence vs. Mayor. 1087—Bowery Bank vs. Geoghan. 1404—Van Antwerp vs. Linton. 5289—Fancher vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 1468¼—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. 6005—Donovan vs. Manning. 5490—McGrath vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 2085—Cohen vs. Feinberg. 1588—Cox vs. Ehrich. 5520—Peyser vs. Coney Island Railroad Company. 185—National Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers. 2786—Perkins vs. Barker. 6222—Cameron vs. Tompkins. 5946—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 439—Healey vs. Hamilton Park Company. 2041—Hafner vs. Ziegler. 3000—Simon vs. Shields.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6266.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Short Causes. 2857—Barker vs. Dittmar. 2754—White vs. Malbrum. 2573—Myers vs. Levy.

Regular Day Calendar. 1309—Amsler vs. Mahling. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Clark. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1391—Abrams vs. The Mayor, &c. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 254—Hageman vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 255—Same vs. same. 118—Burkhardt vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 280—Wells vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 128—Stimmel vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 150—Fishel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 151—Sweeney vs. same. 154—Barney vs. same. 155—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

730—Stonebridge vs. Fox. 728—Carroll vs. Carroll. 564—Muller vs. Scandinavian Company. 631—Mazanec vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

833—Brown vs. Cowen. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

973—Contested will of Mary A. Buchan.

191—Estate of Henry M. Silverman at 1:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Bridget Boyle, Elenore Jehl, Harrie M. Upham, Josephine Supp, Fredericka Schlamp, James M. Hartshorne, Selina Gutman, Elisha Lee, George W. Wilson.

At 2 P. M.: William Remsen, Dora Aaron, Julia A. Chase, Henlen B. O'Donnell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills—998—Robert L. Darragh. 1043—Bertha Hamm. 1039—Jacob Neuvil. 1017—Annie S. Flint.

CITY COURT—General Term—Ehrlich, C. J.; Van Wyck and McCarthy, J. J. Opens in Room 20, City Hall, at 10 A. M.

On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Hart vs. Kohn. 2—Newkirk vs. Hooker. 3—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad. 4—Elsert vs. Brandt. 5—Miller vs. Mayoh Cutlery Company. 6—Dunn vs. Wehle. 7—Blant vs. Borchardt. 8—Hand vs. Shaw.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Howard vs. Moller. 2—Folsom vs. Lewis. 3—Pollack vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works Company. 4—Hayden vs. Post. 5—Chaunson vs. Meusching. 6—Cudlipp vs. Callaghan. 7—Searle vs. American Tobacco Company. 8—Wamsley vs. Darragh. 9—Romain vs. Brewster.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—John Dempsey and Paul Meyers. 2—Joseph Keefers, Jr. 3—Thomas Flynn. 4—August Rute, (2.) 5—Lawrence Lawlor. 6—Frank Franklin. 7—Lester McKenna and Charles Smith. 8—John Murphy. 9—James Hurst and David Tracey. 10—John Fisher.

Pleadings—1—James Clark. 2—Edward Bachman and George Stevens. 3—John Ratchford. 4—John Doe. 5—Jacob Davids. 6—Charles Hagenseler. 7—Stephen Donellan. 8—George Herberts. 9—Nathan Palanisky. 10—Charles Sullivan. 11—John Edwards. 12—Viola Weletsky. 13—Frank Hergowitz. 14—John O'Brien. 15—Martin Regan. 16—George W. Clark. 17—Daniel Dugan. 18—Henry Luhrs. 19—Nanine Booker. 20—William Grant. 21—Mary Mitchell. 22—Felix Ward, (2.) 23—Patrick Moran. 24—Frederick Mamer. 25—Patrick Mahoney. 26—Thomas O'Connor. 27—Michael O'Connor. 28—Robert McDonald. 29—Christopher Ambres. 30—Michael McCaughey. 31—John Murphy. 32—Henry Abel. 33—George Briemer. 34—Wm. O'Neill. 35—Henry Pundt. 36—Paul Nittig. 37—J. E. Sarland. 38—Joseph Shay. 39—Patrick McCabe. 40—Fred Loungel. 41—John Lyons. 42—Edward Nigey. 43—Herman Sievers. 44—Frederick Weiss. 45—George D. Wichusem. 46—John Keough. 47—John Bischoff. 48—Thomas McElroy. 49—Patrick Delaney. 50—Joseph A. Dowling. 51—James King. 52—Henry Drucker. 53—Martin Farrell. 54—William Chaffery. 55—Henry Relsch. 56—James Reilly. 57—Louis Lagarde. 58—Patrick Campbell. 59—William Baum. 60—John C. Becker. 61—James C. Tighe. 62—James McCallin. 63—Bernard Finn. 64—James Grogan. 65—John Schuldt. 66—Henry Smith. 67—Bernard Rogen. 68—William Habesnicht. 69—Herman Ellinghausen. 70—John Harvey. 71—Bernard Donlin. 72—George H. Casseboth. 73—George Knoegy. 74—Charles Kofold. 75—Michael Doherty. 76—William Harney. 77—Frank Heldon. 78—William Keppler. 79—Michael I. Cryan. 80—George Johnson. 81—Charles Graser. 82—John C. Christiansen. 83—Allen D. Corney. 84—Christian Luckey. 85—John I. Coffey. 86—Walter McGowan. 87—George H. Frey. 88—John Miller. 89—Thomas Kenny. 90—Henry Hagelman. 91—Paul Hamelberg. 92—Timothy Manning. 93—Andrew Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—John McElroy. 2—Frederick Fischer. 3—Carl Reis. 4—William Carroll, Charles Stewart, and Edward Johnson. 5—Michael Sullan. 6—James Rawls. 7—Andrew Hart and John Coyle. 8—John Moore. 9—Edward Marnow and Samuel Schwartz. 10—William Jones. 11—Joun Starace. 12—Maggie Kelly. 13—Charles D'Ella. 14—Albert Berchte. 15—Charles Patchi. 16—Edward Kessler. 17—Victor Franklin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Charles O. Leighton. 2—Salvatore Avella. 3—Maggie Carter and Johanna Brown. 4—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Samuel Kaplan, and Benjamin Weiss. 5—Thomas Lee, John Lyden, and Michael Walthers. 6—William Stocks and John Callanan. 7—John Cunningham, Daniel Armitage, and Henry Wolf. 8—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstien. 9—George Moore. 10—Martin Hefferman. 10—Preston Parry. 12—Michael Scanlon. 13—May Wallace Bogle, alias Leah Bernard.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Dodge—Arthur Berry. Mott vs. Carolin—David B. Ogden.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Shaw vs. Dixon—Welton C. Percy.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Davis vs. Davis—Mitchell Levy.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Alfred Shaw vs. Joseph Dixon—Clifford W. Hartridge.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 889—Purdy vs. Stewart and another. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 320 and 321—Sexten vs. Behrens. 612—Bulmer vs. Hess. 358—Burtis vs. Darling. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 591—Twaddell vs. Schoenig. 522 and 529—Farmer vs. National Life Insurance Company. 510—Kelly vs. Hanley. 415—Dolphers vs. Long Island Railroad. 546—Feddersen vs. Long Island Railroad. 479—Title Company vs. Cottier. 387—Metz vs. Lesser. 894—Marbon Coal Company vs. Hine. 896—Hurschle vs. Button Works. 898—Figge vs. McKane. 900—Kelly vs. The Mayor et al. 902—Manning vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 903—Lagerquist vs. United States Insurance Company. 905—Webber vs. Bates. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 512—Mortensen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 246—Williamson vs. Long Island City. 804 and 807—Pineen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2037—Harris vs. Jenks. 449—Wheeler vs. Darcey. 906—Nicholson vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Company. 907—Kane vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 908—Huber vs. Mayer.

Highest number reached on regular call, 908.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.—81—Bickford vs. Searles et al. 45—Levey vs. Brierlein. 36—Fetzer vs. Woell. 38—Kittie vs. Lake. 86—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 123—Case vs. and Railroad Company. 123—Case vs. Newton. 116—Ross vs. Brock. 83—Michel vs. Sherman.

CITY COURT—General Term.—1—Spaulding, infant, appellant, vs. Tucker & Carter Cordage Company, respondent. 2—Connaughton, infant, &c., appellant, vs. Brooklyn & Brighton Beach Railroad, respondent. 3—Dowd, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 4—Elsner, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Prudential Insurance Company, appellant. 5—McMullan, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company, appellant. 6—Schauf, respondent, vs. McCann, appellant. 7—Elsler, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 8—Schwarz, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 9—Murdock, respondent, vs. International Tile and Trim Company, appellant. 10—Brennan, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—1399—Capulkino vs. Vogel et al. 198—McDermott vs. Rooney et al. 202—Bechtluft, guardian, vs. Grage et al. 206—Model Building and Loan Association vs. Patterson. 726—McClafferty vs. Commissioners of Charities.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Thomas R. P. Fitzgerald, Maria Louisa Willets, Isaac S. Armstrong, Carrie Grove, Mary L. Akerly, Albert Bunzel, and Patrick Kelly. The estate of John Harvey et al. The accounting in the estate of Mary B. Pritchard, (motion.) The inventory of Hannah Hegeman.

Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 13—Will of William Schilling.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sale of real estate is set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Appleton L. Clark, referee, 142 West Street, 106.1 feet south of Barclay Street, 25 by 83.9 by 24 by 73.9, three-story and attic brick front building. Also, 143 and 144 West Street, adjoining, extending through to 214 and 216 Washington Street, 42.6 by 257.11 by irregular, with two three-story and attic brick front buildings on West Street and two five-story brick front buildings on Washington Street. Due on judgment, $26,530; on prior mortgage, $135,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Joseph G. Huntington has sold for N. H. Frost to John Banker, at $10,000, the three-story brick and brownstone dwelling 490 Ninth Street, 19.6 by 100.

Mr. H. Stewart Close has sold for George A. Minasian to Winfield Scott, at $7,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 710 President Street, 17.9 by 100.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has exchanged for Charles W. Meyer, at a valuation of $10,500, the two and one-half story brownstone dwelling 375 First Street, with Mrs. Mary Gilligan, for the three-story brick dwelling 145 Wyckoff Street, at a valuation of $6,250.

Messrs. Corwith Brothers have sold for

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
111 BROADWAY.

LIQUIDATION SALE
OF CHOICE
Improved and Unimproved Property.

4 lots at 53d St., west of 8th Av.
69 and 71 Varick St.
4 lots at 152d St. and 8th Av.
1,662 Madison Av., (105th St.)
168 and 170 8th Av., (19th St.)
9 lots at 185th, 188th, Railroad Av., and Mott Haven Canal.
145th St. and Concord Av.
162, 164, and 166 Leonard St.
349 West 30th St.
258 East 50th St.
67 East 80th St.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
Thursday, April 4, at 12 o'Clock Noon
AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOMS, 111 BROADWAY.

For Maps, Terms, &c., apply to AUCTIONEER, or to EDWIN L. KALISH and J. CULBERT PALMER, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF A. B. CRANE, Executor,
of the
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
12, 14, 16, AND 16 1-2 DOWNING ST.,
2 lots on
130th AND 140th STS.,
and the valuable leasehold property,
21 AND 23 AVENUE B,
214 AND 216 EAST 2d ST.,
210 HOUSTON, AND
103 1st STS.;
also
23½ ACRES OF LAND IN ULSTER COUNTY
and
2 PEWS IN GRACE CHURCH.
Books, maps, &c., at CRANE & LOCKWOOD'S, Attys., 41 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT—PARTITION.
WILLIAM M. HOES, ESQ., REFEREE,
of the
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 27 MERCER ST.,
between Grand and Canal Sts.
For maps, &c., apply to EDGAR J. NATHAN, Pltff.'s Atty., 120 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Heirs, to close an estate,
The 5-story brick tenement, with lot,
NO. 427 WEST 45TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

A. PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

SMYTH & RYAN will sell at public auction Wednesday, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

11 Handsome Private Residences.
100 E. 58th St., cor. Park Av.
104, 106, 108, 110, East 58th St.
103, 107, 109, 111, East 65th St.
515, 517, East 117th St.

HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., referee, 120 Broadway.
BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Attys., 54 William St.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
of
VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the State Trust Co. of New-York, Administrator C. T. A. of
EDWARD B. HESSRA, deceased,
the three and four-story brick and frame Buildings and Lots,
NOS. 212, 213, AND 215 SULLIVAN ST., and
NO. 103 MACDOUGAL ST.,
near Bleecker St.
Maps, &c., at the office of MESSRS. STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS, No. 15 Broad St., and of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
the extra well built four-story high-stoop brownstone-front Dwelling, with dining-room extension and lot,

No. 35 West 37th St.

between 5th and 6th Avs.;
Lot 25x98 feet 9 inches.
Permits at the office of the auctioneers, 24 Pine St.

JAS. S. McQUILLEN, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way,
707 EAST 144TH STREET, between Willis and Brook Avs., two story and attic frame house, with basement; 22 by 30, lot 100. SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney, 364 Alexander Av.
Maps and further particulars of the auctioneers, 111 B'way, Room B.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, Tuesday, April 2, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Supreme Court partition sale, under the direction of Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 80th St., north side, 100 feet east of 10th Av., 4 lots, 25x102.2 each. LOCKWOOD & HILL, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, New-York. Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Long Island Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

FOR RENT—A large, fully-furnished seaside residence near Lawrence, L. I. WHITEHEAD & SUYDAM, 206 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

FOR SALE—A very beautiful place of 51 acres, with handsome dwelling, greenhouses, farmer's house, lodge, stables, and other outbuildings. The situation is one of the finest on the river, and the property is in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.
APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO
GEO. R. READ.
1 MADISON AV., (4,698) 9 PINE ST.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—New modern 10-room residence; seven open fireplaces; hard-wood finish; seven acres; high ground; easy terms. (Folio 7,461.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Dr. John A. Jenkins to Ernest Y. Stache, at $12,000, the three-story and basement frame dwelling 150 and 152 Milton Street, 42 by 100.

Messrs. Corrigan & Scott have exchanged for George W. Campbell, at $10,000, the two and one-half story brownstone dwelling 375 First Street, with Charles W. Meyer, for the three three-story brick flats, 295 to 299 Seventh Avenue, at $15,000.

There were recorded in Kings County last week 232 mortgages for $615,783, of which 120, for $276,988, were at more than 5 per cent., and 112, for $338,800, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week of 1894 there were recorded 238 mortgages for $721,486, of which 142, for $401,105, were at more than 5 per cent., and 96, for $320,384, were at 5 per cent. or less.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams, William M. Ingraham,
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ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

GERMAN-AMERICAN
REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.,
36 AND 38 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
Titles examined and guaranteed at lowest possible rates.
No disbursements charged.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A.—A.—NO. 9 EAST 73d ST.
ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Size, 16.6x102; house 90 feet deep; four-story, high-stoop, brownstone; extra finish and appointments; select neighborhood; close to Central Park; very low price; easy terms. Apply Room 800, 93 Nassau St.

5th AV. AND 50th ST.—Superb full-size dwelling reduced to $65,000 to effect immediate sale; easy terms. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, OR might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house 2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, Owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET AT LOW RENTS.
Aldrich Court,
41, 43, and 45 Broadway.
Several large, handsome suites.
Fine modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.

Well lighted, low-priced offices in No. 23 LIBERTY ST. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

TO LET.—The five-story building 193 Front; just put in complete order; rent moderate.
RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

AN ELEGANT 4-STORY, HIGHSTOOP HOUSE to let, furnished, on Lexington Av. near 37th St., extra wide and in good order.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LEASE TO DESIRABLE PRIVATE FAMILY.—A comfortable, roomy, 4-story dwelling on East 15th St., overlooking Stuyvesant Park; low rent to right party. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ONLY APARTMENT LEFT IN THE COLONIAL, 90th St. and Western Boulevard; rent, $1,200 per annum; elevator.

409 WEST 51st ST.—25-foot single second flat; seven large rooms and bath; rent low.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,

57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.
Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the
Week, Month, or Year.
With or without hotel service. Apply
WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET handsomely-furnished apartment. Martin, 200 West 57th St.

Brooklyn Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

MOST ELEGANT OUTSIDE STEAM-HEATED APARTMENT, 8 ROOMS AND BATH, WITH PRIVATE HALL; WILL BE VACATED MAY 1; 2 GLENADA PLACE, CORNER DECATUR ST., BROOKLYN. IT WILL PAY TO INSPECT THIS SUPERB APARTMENT; RENT, $35 PER MONTH.

STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; JANITOR SERVICE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 12 MINUTES TO NEW-YORK CITY HALL; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO BRIDGE. 71 PINEAPPLE ST., BROOKLYN. LOW RENT.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—CHARLES A. GOULD, against THE RECTOR, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Nativity.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated within the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixth Street, in the centre formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Avenue C with the southerly line or side of said Sixth Street; thence running southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Avenue C forty-eight (48) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said southerly side of Sixth Street twelve (12) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly and again parallel with said easterly side of Avenue C twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with said southerly side of Sixth Street ten (10) feet four (4) inches; thence northerly and parallel with said easterly side of Avenue C seventy (70) feet, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 706 East Sixth Street.—Dated New-York, March 15th, 1895. WILLIAM B. BRISTOW, Referee.

FELIX JELLENIK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. mh18-2aw3wM&W&ap10

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—Park Avenue.—MARY L. HIGGINS, (formerly Mary L. Breese,) as guardian of Eloise L. Breese, an infant, plaintiff, against BRIDGET A. Hull and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 2nd day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; running thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-seventh Street, eighty feet eleven and one-third inches; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-seventh Street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, eighty feet seven and one-third inches to said westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence, northerly and along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 6th, 1895.

EDWARD KENT, Referee.
FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New-York City.
mh8-2aw8wF&M

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALPHONSE HOGENAUER and ALBERT E. WESSLAU, plaintiffs, against CHARLES H. BEMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1894, I, the undersig